

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 41

VICTORIA, B.C. SUNDAY JULY 29 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Diamonds Diamonds
Why we sell Diamonds so cheap. Because the larger pieces of gold were purchased before the rise in price. We buy direct and there is no duty into Canada as in other countries, so they always have perfect satisfaction. Because we personally select the goods we sell and tell you exactly what quality of goods you buy.

Diamonds Diamonds
Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Govt St.

THE Hudson's Bay Co.

Makes the Best

— FLOUR —

The Highest Awards

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Well Cared For



We have had good treatment at the hands of our dealers. We have sold them all the hands of the public with our superior stock of Fancy Groceries. Are you well cared for? Deal with us and you will be.	
ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, large tub.....	15
LIME JUICE, bottle.....	25
GRATED PINEAPPLE, tin.....	35
BONED CHICKEN, tin.....	25
BONED TURKEY, tin.....	25
BONED DUCK, tin.....	25

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

Maker of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls

Victoria, B.C.

WALL PAPER SALE.



Double Trading Stamps
For balance of July.

ALL PRICES REDUCED

MELLOR'S STORE, 76-78 FORT STREET,
above Douglas Street.

Lime! Lime!

Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament
1883.

Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY
HOUR OF THE DAY OR
NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
BRAND WILL GO FURTHER THAN SIX OF ANY
OTHER LIME ON THE MARKET.

OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A
SPECIALTY SELECTED LIME FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery,
Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books,
etc., at

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CEYLON TEAS

Quotations On Application

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

Marine Insurance.

Insurances effected on Merchandise or Treasure between Victoria, Vancouver and all Northern Ports, including Dawson City and Nome, at lowest Rates.

London & Provincial Marine & General Insurance
Co. Ltd. of London, England.
London Assurance Corporation, London, Eng.
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ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOODE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

Seven Years' Record.

1892-1899

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, NET..... \$10,111,959.00

The New York "Giant" had only \$9,402,000 at the same age.

RESERVE ON 4 PER CENT. BASIS..... \$582,476.38

No other Canadian company reserved on this basis at the same age.

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS (Dominion Gov. Standard) \$181,095.50

\$56,000 more than any other Canadian company at the same age.

Average Interest earned on Investments in first mortgages and loans to policy holders, OVER SEVEN PER CENT. AND NO ARREARS.

LARGEST BUSINESS
HIGHEST RESERVE
GREATEST SURPLUS
LARGEST INTEREST EARNINGS

and, in addition, LOWEST PREMIUMS OF
any company doing business in Canada.

For chapter and verse, apply to our agents

The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Winnipeg.
B.C. LAND & INVEST. CO.,
City Agents. T. A. CROSS, Travelling Agent.

L. A. Ferguson, General Agt., 41 Gov't St.

NO HOLIDAY IS A SUCCESS UNLESS
THE CAMP TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED

We have every Requisite and all the Delicacies for the Camp
Amongst the New Goods Just Received, We have

Cross & Blackwell's Strasburg Meats; Potted Ham and Chicken;
Potted Lobster; Bloater and Anchovy Paste, in porcelain
Jars; Cervelat Sausage; Imported Swiss Cheese, Etc.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Limited

Dr. S. M. Hartman

DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate
and Improved Dental Plate; none but dental
operations performed.

Office: 116 Government Street.

New Island
POTATOES
At \$1.25 per 100.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
Free Delivery
1 City Market

British Politics

Earl of Rosebery in Role of
Alarmist Harms the
Liberals.

Lord Salisbury's Optimism Is
Felt Very Strongly In
Contrast.

A Feeling That Chinese War
Will Lead to Further Complications.

London, July 28.—This week of rumors, edicts and Chinese protestations by the score, ends with Britain as firmly convinced as ever that the foreign ministers at Pekin have been massacred.

Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the distinguished geographer and correspondent of the Times during the Franco-Chinese war of 1883-84, in an able view of the situation, declares: "What we want is not knowledge, however profound, of the Chinese, rather should we strengthen the hands of Admiral Seymour or some other commander, throw ourselves boldly into the breach, and, if necessary, take some risk. No big thing has ever been done without a certain amount of risk."

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three vessels building here are being pushed towards completion. The Idu Mo, a powerful cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard, patiently waiting the word to sail.

Even the unby-the-book Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interest at stake in the Far East is too varied and conflicting to enable the powers to indefinitely preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present. With the shipment of men to the Chinese seas, comes the need of money. European nations must have more gold.

"It will become necessary," says the Statist, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where the gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities to import, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before the gold arrives."

With the perils of possible international complications weighing upon him, the Earl of Rosebery has once more appeared in the role of an alarmist. His excitable speech in the House of Lords, with notable personal bitterness against Lord Salisbury, has not tended to improve the chances of that section of the Liberal party, which is struggling so hard to dominate the party policy in Lord Rosebery's interests. Nor did the Earl of Kimberley, who is a warm supporter of the ex-Premier, hesitate to disapprove of his suggestion that the commander-in-chief should assume some of the functions now performed by the Secretary of

MINING SHARES

1,000 Waterloo	34
2,000 Noble Five	54
8 Crow's Nest	37.50
5,000 Sunset Similkameen	104
5,000 Van Andra	238
38,000 Terra Nova Mine, Shasta Group, Texada Island	500.00
1,000 Wimberley	104
10,000 Georgia	1
200 Evening Star	8

For up-to-date quotations on all British Columbia mining shares, call at our office.

A. W. MORE & CO.
80 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A BOOM

—IN—

Mining Stocks IS COMING

For all information and quotations, call at our office.

BUY WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
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Cable address: "Fouvan."
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FOR SALE
BEAUTIFUL VILLA

The Handsome Residence
of Dr. A. C. West,

on Carr street and Dallas road; two or three or more lots, with the lawn, shrubbery, trees and garden grounds. An ideal place, at a special bargain. Inquire at residence or Adelphi Block, corner Government and Yates streets.

War. "Unhappy the country," declared Lord Rosebery, "which depends upon its past."

But Lord Salisbury, with an optimism strangely contrasting with his recent appeal for the formation of rifle clubs, swept doubts and fears away, and with jocundity mingled with acerbity, scolded the unfortunate Earl of Wemyss, who had ventured to suggest that the safety of the country was men-

aced. A letter, supposed to have been written by one of the Liberal Imperialists, claiming that the Conservatives in the next election should not oppose the Liberals who voted with the government on Wednesday. This has made a howl among the opposition. Lord Durham comes out frankly belittling Sir Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, urging Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. H. Asquith to issue a programme, inviting followers. "We then shall know," writes Lord Durham, "whom we can trust and what the Liberal policy is to be."

COMMISSIONER SENKLER.

He reaches Vancouver by the steamer Cutch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 28.—The steamer Cutch arrived to-day with Gold Commissioner Senkler on board. Mr. Senkler states that he believes the clean-up for the season would be fully \$20,000,000. When the passengers were on the Yukon they heard the report of a murder, but the particulars were meagre. It was reported that a man named King and another one whose name was unknown got into an altercation on the snow and King shot the other man dead. The smallpox is reported thoroughly under control in Dawson and the town quiet and peaceful.

Terrors of Castle Garden

Brutal Treatment of Immigrants
When They Reach the
United States.

Description of How They Are
Bullied by a Bowery
Tough.

London, July 28.—A serious attack has been made in the columns of the Express against the treatment of immigrants arriving at New York. That paper sent a representative in the steerage of the steamer La Campagne, who, in the course of a series of articles entitled "The closed door," has given English readers vivid pictures of the horrors of a steerage passage. The writer, however, chiefly devotes himself to the alleged brutality and corruption of officials at the barge office and on Ellis Island. The latter the writer describes as a prison, where he maintains, immigrants are beaten and abused worse than cattle. The Ellis Island warders are called "the dirtiest ruffians in New York."

An official examination of immigrants, it is alleged, is made without regard to the ordinary principles of hygiene. The reporter says the invincibles—Malet and Fitzharris—were a thousand times better treated than other immigrants, not excluding feeble women and children. He gives numerous instances with names. An idea of the attack may be gathered from the account of the supper on Ellis Island. We passed in a long line round the room. A man with dirty hands filled our hats and handkerchiefs with mouldy prunes; another thrust two oysters in our hands. Supposing the distribution was a foul-mouthed Bowery tough, who danced upon the table and poured forth upon us torrents of obscene abuse. I saw him drag an old man, a long bearded Jew, past the barrel of prunes by the hair. I saw him kick another immigrant, a German, on the head with a heavy boot.

The Express writer believes that if the shipping companies were compelled, by the passengers to refund the deported immigrants the entire sum spent in the journey, agents would soon cease to embark people who obviously have no possible chance of acceptance.

At STEVESTON.

Canners Still Decline to Discuss Recognition of the Union.

Vancouver, July 28.—Mr. Bremner, the government labor commissioner, had another meeting to-day with the executive committee of the canners' association, in an attempt to induce them to recognize the fishermen's union and thus end the strike.

The canners declined even to discuss the matter, having made up their minds not to budge from their position.

It is expected the soldiers will return on Monday or Tuesday, and the police force will

A Boon to Stout Persons

Amiral Soap.

Reduces Corpulence By External Local Application.

GEO. MORISON & CO., - 55 Gov't St.

Still Another Shanghai Story

A Russian Banker Is Reported to Have Arrived From Pekin.

He States That Legations Were Destroyed and Foreigners Massacred.

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker, who left Pekin on July 7 and arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday, July 25, says that when he left Pekin all the legations had been destroyed and all the foreigners murdered. The ministers, seeing that death was inevitable, shot their families. Sir Robert Hart, the banker added, committed suicide in despair.

A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks on January 4 to July 13, when the Chinese minister at London communicated to Lord Salisbury the Imperial edict. The penultimate written communication from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21, declares that "the demeanor of the inhabitants of Pekin is quiet and civil towards foreigners, although, from the panic among native Christians, it may be assumed the latter were being subjected to threats of violence." Sir Claude also states he witnessed that a few days of heavy rainfall terminated the drought which has helped to excite the unrest of the country districts would do more to restore tranquility than any measure the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

Through a Yokohama despatch the government has received information that the Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans in the vicinity of An Tong, on the north side of the Yellow river. Refugees have arrived at Wuju, Japanese reinforcements were proceeding to the scene of the conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestensk was dated July 23. The Russian garrison there was re-supplied with ammunition and would be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived.

Shanghai, July 28.—The manager of the Russian bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chwang branch stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Pekin, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Pekin massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable and the Chinese swarming into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

New York, July 28.—Cable messages were received to-day both the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and the American Bible Society corroborative of the report that the missionaries at Pao Tung Fu had been massacred.

THE PREMIER'S TROUBLES.

Clamorous Liberals Not Satisfied With Sunny Smiles.

Montreal, July 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has left for his home in Athabasca village, where he will spend a few days before returning to Ottawa. The Premier had nothing but a pleasant time during his long stay in Montreal. He was besieged by Liberal kickers, and had to listen to numerous complaints about the way in which the government patronage was being distributed. A number of Liberal contractors were kickingly vigorous in their attack on Mr. Poupart, lately member for Pointe-Claire, interested in the Montreal harbor contract, and it is likely that something will have to be done to satisfy them or they will refuse to contribute to the campaign fund.

The Premier during his stay in Montreal was waited upon by a number of the faithful whom he had to pacify with his sunny smile, but his efforts were far from being a success. He is relying upon Mr. Tarte to fix up matters when he returns.

MARLBOROUGH HOME.

He Had Some Escapes, but Went Through Without a Scratch.

London, July 28.—The Duke of Marlborough had most interesting experiences in South Africa, and though participating in many of the fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness. After leaving Durban, where he was attached to Lord Roberts' staff, he joined Gen. Ian Hamilton, acting as "galloper" for him during the hard-fought practices toward Pretoria. The Duke had several narrow escapes. On one occasion a shell burst within a few feet of him. A fragment hit him in the back and knocked him down, but by great luck it failed to penetrate. The Duke of Marlborough escaped all the dying fragments. Entering Pretoria ahead of the army the Duke, accompanied only by his cousin, Mr. Winston Churchill, rode out to the enclosure where the British officers were imprisoned. These at first took him for a Boer, but when he was recognized the prisoners set up a howl of delight. A Boer sentry raised his gun and almost fired point blank, but the Commandant stopped him and surrendered. The British officer, pale and with beads of six months' growth, cried, laughed and cheered like madmen. Then they hoisted a Union Jack, made during their captivity out of stolen wicker, and treasured up till that long expected moment.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Gorwalls West were married yesterday in St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London.

Richard Yelland, well known as a landscape painter, died yesterday at Oakland, Calif.

A report from New Orleans states that Yucatan Indians to the number of six thousand defeated a force of three thousand Mexican troops.

The New Orleans mob late Friday night burned down a school house, under the impression that negroes had secreted there arms and ammunition.

The price of canned beef in the United States has risen owing to the requirements of the war in China.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

General Roberts Will Not Make Terms With Dewey.

London, July 28.—A special from Cape town says: "Gen. Christian Dewey has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender."

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Electric Railway Offer—Will Entertain Women's Council.

Vancouver, July 28.—The finance committee will recommend the council to accept the offer of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to increase the percentage of the earnings transferred to the city in consideration of the city consolidating the leases of all its lines, so that they would all terminate in the year 1918.

The city will entertain the ladies of the Women's Council on their arrival here, at lunch at the Y. W. C. A. home and place at their disposal carriages for a drive around the park.

Suffering Too Great

Hermann Bloomingdale Found Dead In His Room Yesterday Morning.

Shot Himself As He Could Not Stand Pains From Which He Suffered.

The business community received a shock yesterday morning when the announcement was made that during the night Hermann Bloomingdale, for many years connected with leading commercial houses on the Pacific Coast, had taken his own life. The shock was the greater as there was no man in the wholesale district who was more universally respected and liked. A few of his intimate friends were somewhat prepared for the sad news, for Mr. Bloomingdale had suffered terribly for a number of months from heart trouble, and he had intimated that the pain was more than he could bear. The evidence points to the fact that the dead had been fully prepared for. Yesterday morning his niece, Mrs. G. H. Seelig, received from the deceased a note, written the night before, saying that he could no longer stand the pain and that he would be found in the bath room adjoining his apartments, at the Drury hotel. A servant was sent to the rooms, and on the edge of the bath, in a sitting posture, was the body of Hermann Bloomingdale. On the floor was a new Ivey Johnson revolver, containing two cartridges, one of which had been discharged. The revolver had been placed to his head just behind and above the right ear, and as the bullet penetrated the brain, death must have been instantaneous. An inquest will be held on Monday. It will be merely formal, as the case was certainly one of suicide, but has kept quiet until he could secure concessions of the ground.

Mr. Bloomingdale was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was 64 years old. He came to the Pacific Coast when a young man, and for a time was engaged in business with his brother in Francisco. Later he became the London manager for M. Strauss & Co. of this city, remaining in the Metropolis until appointed manager of the head office here. After winding up the affairs of Strauss & Co., he became associated with the firm of Simon Leiser & Co., continuing with them until the Bloomington interests were withdrawn, a couple of years ago. Since then he has travelled between Victoria and California, seeking relief from the illness which caused him to take his life. It is only a short time ago since he returned from San Francisco, and he was arranging to go south again with Mrs. Seelig. Before leaving, Mrs. Kline and the Misses Freida, Bertha and Josie Bloomingdale, were with him.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Arbitration Bill Asked For—The Speaker Afloat—Press Gallery.

Upon the question of compulsory conciliation, one of the issues of last week debated upon the Steveston trouble, Mr. Linday Smith will move on Tuesday next that, considering the unsatisfactory nature of the present act intituled "An Act to provide for the formation from time to time, as disputes may arise, of councils of labor conciliating and arbitration," Chap. 109, Revised Statutes, 1897, to accomplish such purposes as expressed in title, and in consideration of the labor disputes occurring repeatedly, which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an act would involve the expenditure of public money, and cannot therefore be presented to this house by any private member, that this house urges the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable.

Notice was inadvertently omitted in yesterday's Colonist of the introduction by Mr. Green on Friday of the petition of the Pacific & Omneon Railway Co.—"On motion of Messrs. Rogers and Hunter, it was also ordered that all correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trail road between Cottontown and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899 and 1900 be brought down."

That good legislators are not always good soldiers was well shown yesterday on the occasion of the members' visit to the Iowa. The water was choppy and the rock boats small, and so Mr. Snodgrass Booth and Mr. E. C. Smith were almost the only ones venturing to make the trip.

That unity is strength was recognized yesterday by the reporters in the press gallery in completing their organization for the present session. Mr. Nelson of Times was appointed president, and Mr. Weeks, of the News-Advertiser of Vancouver secretary.

AUSTIN G. WRIGLEY.

South Saanich, July 25.

MUNYON'S SUCCESS

Is Only What Ought to Be Expected From HIS METHODS

Upright in Everything—Always Keeping Faith with the People, and Above All, Curing Them of their Ills—Why Wouldn't Success Follow?

Annie Hughes, 262 University street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, says: "Munyon saved my life and made me well again. I was a great sufferer from female trouble accompanied by pains all through the body, very severe headaches, hot and cold sensations, nervousness, restlessness in the back, accompanied by severe pain and dizziness. Besides consulting local doctors and taking medicines, I was treated at the hospital but could get no relief. I am now well thanks to Munyon and am feeling better than I have for years."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure positively cures all forms of Indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and cures a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, alloy sorrows and speeds health the instant it is applied.

Munyon's Kidney Cure positively cures pains in the back, loins or glands, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Heart Cure stops nervousness and keeps up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Eye Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure endicates all impurities of the blood and cures diseases. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedy never fails. The Catarrh Cure cures all catarrhs, cures the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Skin Cure cures all skin diseases in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. Price 25c.

A cure for all diseases. At all drugstores, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

MEMBERS OF COURTS VANCOUVER, NORTHERN LIGHT AND MARSHALLOWS FORWARDED TO THE MARKET HALL AT 7:30 P.M. SHARP, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, THE 31ST INST., FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTENDING THE RECEPTION TENDERED HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED.

W. F. FULLERTON, SECRETARY COURT VANCOUVER, S. WILSON, SECRETARY COURT NORTHERN LIGHT.

MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F., WILL MEET AT THE I. O. O. F. HALL ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, THE 31ST INST., AT 7 P.M., SHARP, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTENDING THE RECEPTION TENDERED HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. MEMBERS OF OTHER LODGES AND VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

PHIL R. SMITH, N. G. R. W. FAWCETT, SECY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECTION OF A STONE AND PRESSURED BRICK BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF DOUGLAS AND JONES STREETS FOR MR. ROBERT PORTER.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS MAY BE SEEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER, 115, VICTORIA DISTRICT, AND SUBMITTED IN WRITING.

THE LAND, WHICH IS PARTLY CLEARED, AND FRONTS ON THE WATER, AND IS WELL ADAPTED FOR FRUIT GROWING AND POULTRY RAISING, AND THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A 5-ROOMED HARDWOOD COTTAGE AND ALL OUTBUILDINGS.

THE HIGHWAY, WHICH IS NOT NECESSARILY ACCESSED, IS OWNED BY THE SELLER.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY OR ADDRESS

FRED CARNE, JR., 80 VICTORIA ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WM. G. STANDISH.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF REBECCA ANN STILLS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR LIENS UPON THE ESTATE OF REBECCA ANN STILLS, LATE OF VICTORIA, DISTRICT, DECEASED, ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO SEND, IN WRITING, THE PARTICULARS OF THEIR CLAIMS OR DEMANDS, DUE AND UNPAID, AND THE DATE WHEN THEY ARE DUE, AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION WHICH IS REQUIRED TO PAY THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TESTAMENT.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, THE SELLER INTENDS TO PAY THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TESTAMENT.

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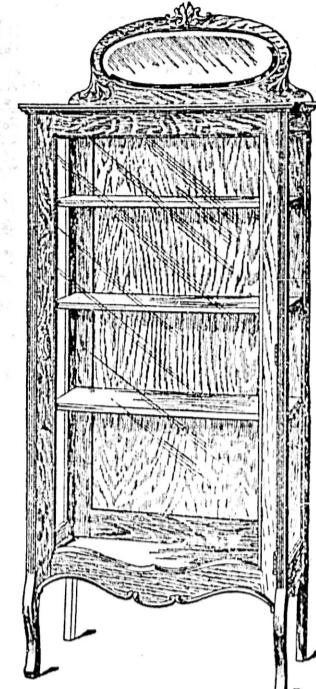
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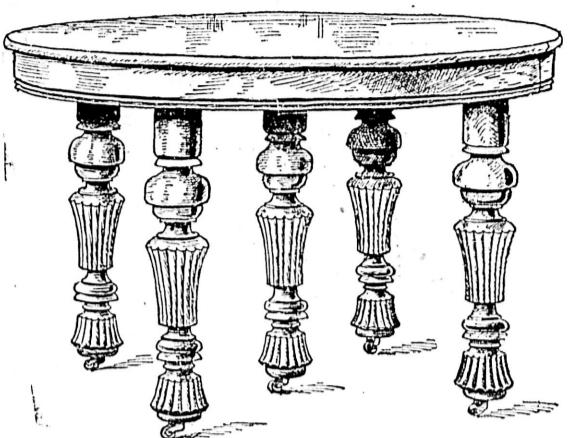
WEILER BROS. FURNITURE DEPARTMENT



No. 376—CHINA CLOSET: Golden Oak—\$20.00.
Also more Elaborate and Larger Sizes—\$35.00 and \$60.00.



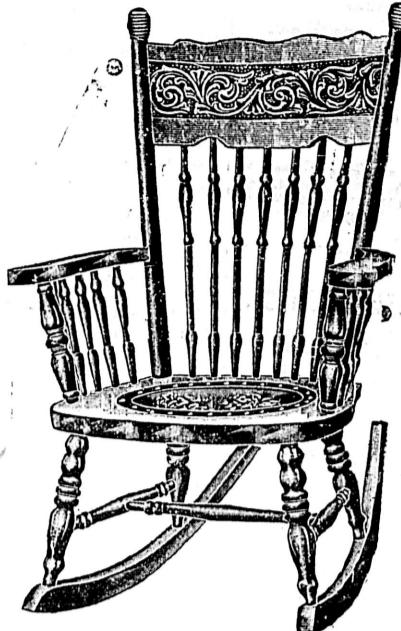
No. 170—BOOKCASE: Golden Oak—\$16.00. (A nice convenient size.)
Larger Sizes at \$20.00, \$30.00 and up
to \$60.00. (Very handsome.)



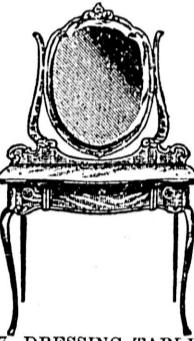
No. 278—EXTENSION TABLE: Extends to 8 feet; 45 inches in diameter when closed; made in Elm, Golden finish—Only \$14.00.
Other styles of Rich and Handsome Round shape Oak Extension Tables, at \$24.00, \$30.00 and \$40.00. We show 20 distinct patterns from \$15.00 to \$75.00.



No. 2855—EASY CHAIR: Nicely Upholstered in best manner; style similar to cut—\$20.00 and \$25.00.
We show more than 50 styles of Upholstered Easy Chairs from \$10.00 to \$75.00.



No. 1616—COBBLER SEAT ROCKER: Oak, Golden and Antique Finish—\$3.50.
Also in Birch and other woods in great variety—\$3.00 to \$7.00.



No. 2607—DRESSING TABLE: Several Sizes, similar to above, in Oak or Mahogany—\$25.00.
Larger and more Elaborate Styles at \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00.

We were never better prepared to meet your wants in the Furniture line than at the present time. Our third and fourth floors are covered with samples of the newest and best goods.

Our immense stock in every department and our facilities for filling orders promptly no matter how large should be borne in mind by hotel keepers, steamboat owners and traders, as well as housekeepers.

One glance through our showrooms will more than convince you that ours is the store to make your purchases in housefurnishings of all kinds.

SHOWROOMS Government St,
cor. Broughton.
FIVE STOREY BUILDING

WAREROOMS, cor Broad and Broughton Sts.
FACTORY, Humboldt St., foot of Douglas.

Burdett-Coutts Arraignment

Draws a Terrible Picture of
Suffering of Sick and
Wounded.

Sick Lying on Ground in Bloemfontein Without Care or
Nurses.

From London Times.

To a mind stocked with scenes which would sicken the hardest heart, it comes like a blow between the eyes, leaving one dizzy and bewildered, to learn that at the very moment when these horrors were at their worst and when men were dying like flies for want of adequate attention, a large company of intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen at home, both lay and professional, were feasting on—among other things which the worn-out soldier out there would have been equally glad to have—the perfection of the medical and hospital arrangements in this campaign.

On that night, (Saturday, April 28) hundreds of men, to my knowledge, were lying in the worst stages of typhoid with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet (not even the latter for many of them) between their aching bodies and the hard ground, with no milk and hardly any medicines, without linen of any kind, without a single nurse among them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers to act as "orderlies," rough and utterly untrained to nursing, and with only three doctors to attend on 350 patients. There were none of the conditions of a forced march about this. It was a mile from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, a large town which we had occupied for more than six weeks; with a line of railway to two seaports, along which thousands of troops and countless train loads of stores and equipment of all kinds, for everyone but the sick, had been moving during the whole of that time.

About the same day a convoy of wounded men were being subjected to nameless tortures for want of any ambulances, transport or the simplest comforts, huddled together in rough, springless ox-wagons, jolted over spruit and drift for forty miles, the road being strategically safe, and their destination this same Bloemfontein, provided with most things except humane appliances for the wounded. These are two typical instances in sound state of things here on April 28.

From morning to night the gloomy processions followed each other across the market square at slow march, with arms reversed, bearing shapeless figures sewn up in blankets to unknown crowded graves in the cemetery on the southern hill, day after day, and week after week, in ever-growing numbers. How many of these might to-day be strong men, full of life, rejoicing at their near return to home and friends, is a terrible speculation which must be left to those who consider the condition attending their sickness and death.

By what incredible ignorance of the then current facts, by what bankruptcy

of insurance against patent dangers, were such funeral-baked meats permitted to furnish forth that ill-smelling feast at the Reform Club, where the spirit of congratulation filled that atmosphere, and nothing was heard but the eloquent and glibly authoritative statements that "It would not be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged than the medical service in this war." Next morning, very naturally, the press took up the chorus, and a comforting sense of satisfaction and pride settled down on the public mind. Amid all the checkered course of this war, here at last was one white illuminated square, one just and righteous cause of national congratulation. The reputation of England for humanity had been vindicated, for all was well with the sick and wounded.

The horrors of these scenes, the tortures suffered by our wounded there, owing to shortcomings of medical equipment and transport, were a by-word in every mouth before the first chapter closed.

So far as the sick are concerned, there have been two plagues in South Africa—the plague of vermin and the plague of typhoid. White wash can easily be got rid of, but if allowed to remain, it doubles the dangers of blindness when it supervenes. Just as there was no quarrel in the note of absolute perfectibility about the past, so there was no warning as to the future. Read the two speeches through from end to end and no whisper of it is to be heard. The past accounted for the extreme limit of patience which the army medical department could deal with efficiently—say, 5,000. There had been no sickness to speak of. Yet the lesson of every war that ever occurred is writ large in history, and carved on a million tombstones—three sick, at least one wounded. Was there no place for observation as to the 15,000 and more to come, and how they were to be dealt with by an organization suitable to 5,000, and already full? Was it fair to the British army was it just to the British public to go thumping the tub of "perfection" and to pronounce the verdict before the real trial began? Would it not have been common prudence to wait and see what would happen? It is no longer a matter of speculation. Already typhoid had opened its deadly wings, and spread them in some mighty vulture over camp and camp and field and town, from front to base. But typhoid is the known "scourge of South Africa." The danger was always patent, but it's one's duty to think, to warn, to urge, at the time.

With no further equipment than two manzies and a few bell tents, no addition of staff or anything else, there were 316 patients, of whom half were typhoid. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell tents such as were mentioned in a former letter, as affording sleeping accommodation for six or eight orderlies when working and in sound health.

In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. Think of this, who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 274 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a water-proof sheet between his body and the ground. The ground is as hard as stone, and at night the temperature falls to freezing point. Besides other difficulties which cannot be described, there were no sheet or pillow cases or pre-

ates, and no nurses.

With one more incident, graver than these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, the odours sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with flies in black clusters, too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of their features. There was no one to do it for them. Seventeen orderlies had come with or been raised for the half-section field hospital, ten had been taken from it, the number being made up from the bearer company; but they had had other duties to perform than brushing flies off patients' faces. At night there were not enough attendants to prevent patients falling into a delirious stage from getting up and wandering about the camp half naked in the bitter cold. In one tent where one slept and others lay with their eyes open and staring, a case of "perforation" was growing out his life huddled against his neighbor on the ground. Men had not only to care for the patients, but to obey: there were no ambulances. In three days four of these twenty were dead men.

THE MASON'S PICNIC.

A Successful Oating at Duncan's Yesterday—The Sports and Victors.

The Masonic picnic occurred at Duncan's yesterday, where a large gathering of the fraternity were present. The train left the E. & N. railway station at 9 o'clock with about 350 members and their friends, and arrived at their destination at 11:30, and were welcomed by the brethren of the thriving village of Duncan, who left nothing undone to make the time as pleasant as possible during their stay. Bro. E. G. Wickens' orchestra rendered a pleasing musical programme, which was much appreciated by those present, and many complimentary remarks were passed by the people of Duncan. The following is a list of sports carried out during the afternoon:

Tug-o-war—composed of teams from the North and South. The South was represented by Bros. Griffiths, Greeves, Stevenson, Robertson, O'Connell, Sloan, Church, Dickie, Armstrong, Maitland-Douglas and J. Fraser (captain). North: Messrs. Fodan, Blake, Camp, Randolph, Russell, Day, Conway, Worden, Hour, W.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

To the Deaf—A rich lady, cured of her deafness and noise in the head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the ear drums may have them free. Address 2404 The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnerabor, London, W.

The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 6c a bottle.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, July 28.—The following quotations ruled this day on the Board of Trade:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Corn—	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Pork—	11.97	12.00	11.80	11.80

New York, July 28.—The following quotations ruled this day on the Stock Exchange:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ann. Sugar.....	127	127	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ann. Tobacco.....	90 1/2	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Apple's Gas.....	95 1/2	99	99	99
C. M. & St. P.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
C. B. & Q.....	127	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
E. I. & P.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Hudson & T.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Manhattan.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Tenn. & S. F. R. I.	69 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Tenn. & S. F. W. com.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
B. & O. & Nash.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
H. P. com.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Cont. Tobacco.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	28	28

Now York, July 28.—The following quotations ruled this day on the Stock Exchange:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ann. Sugar.....	127	127	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ann. Tobacco.....	90 1/2	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Apple's Gas.....	95 1/2	99	99	99
C. M. & St. P.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
C. B. & Q.....	127	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
E. I. & P.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Hudson & T.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Manhattan.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Tenn. & S. F. R. I.	69 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Tenn. & S. F. W. com.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
B. & O. & Nash.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
H. P. com.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Cont. Tobacco.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	28	28

RETAIL MARKETS.

Victoria, B. C., July 27.

	Flour—
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	\$ 6.50
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	6.50
Leitch's, per bbl.	5.50
O. K., per bbl.	5.50
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.00
Calgary, Hungarian	5.00
Premier, per bbl.	5.75
XXX, Enderby, per bbl.	4.50

	Wheat, per ton.
Corn (whole), per ton.	30.00/30.00

	Corn (cracked), per ton.
Corn, per ton	28.00/28.00

	Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.
Oatmeal, (B. & K.)	40@ 50
Rolled Oats, (B. & K.)	4
Rolled Oats, (B. & K.) TD sack	30

	Feed—
Hay (baled) per ton.	14.00/20.00
Straw, per bale.	50@ 75
Middlings, per ton.	17.00/20.00
Grain, per ton.	20.00/25.00

	Vegetables—
Potatoes (new) per 100 lbs.	1.25
Pean, per lb.	5
Potatoes (new) per lb.	5
Water Cress, per bunch.	5
Cabbage, per lb.	8
Cauliflower, per head.	15
Celery, per bunch.	15
Lettuce, four heads for.	25
Onions, per lb.	6
Onions (pickling) per lb.	4
Gherkins, per lb.	8</td

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability:

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year \$6.00
Six months 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40
Send postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to be made in their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., contact the night editor.

RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The programme for the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto, as published in the Colonist yesterday, provides for a function of more than ordinary interest. Every one, who was present at the opening of the legislature, remarked upon the beautiful appearance presented by the many well-dressed ladies in the assembly hall and the galleries; but this will be quite eclipsed by the spectacle presented in the Drill Hall on the occasion of the civic reception of His Excellency. At least three hundred singers will occupy the raised seats, and fully a thousand ladies will be present in the Hall, which will be brilliantly decorated with bunting. The reception at the steamer and the procession to the Drill Hall, followed by the fireworks and illumination of the Park, will lend greatly to the interest of the occasion.

We are sure that we need not urge the citizens to do their share towards making the reception a success. Let us all unite and give His Excellency a rousing welcome. This is the first occasion, since the clamor of war awakened in our hearts the full strength of our loyalty, upon which we have had an opportunity of greeting one who comes to us as the personal representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty. We have testified our loyalty by contribution of Victoria boys to the Canadian Contingent, by liberal subscriptions to every patriotic fund, and by enthusiastic rejoicings over the gallant achievements of our troops. We can do so again by the greeting to the distinguished gentleman who represents in Canada the majesty of the British Crown.

YUKON PERMITS.

The reference in yesterday's Colonist to the shipping of liquor into Dawson via San Francisco has led a reader to mention to us a case of a man, connected in some way with the family of Mr. James Sutherland, acting minister of the interior, who in April last shipped 10,000 gallons of liquor into the Yukon. It reached Bennett in April and was sent down the river in June. He shipped another lot of equal amount in July, and presumably it has gone forward. Now the question arises: How can any person get a right to send liquor into the Yukon at a time when the Dominion government alleges that it is issuing permits to no one? We do not like to make charges of collusion, but in view of the fact that it was ostentatiously announced that no more liquor permits would be issued, and of the refusal of the department to issue any to Victoria merchants, it would be interesting to know how a relative of the acting minister is able to work the oracle so successfully.

THE VISITING WOMEN.

Victoria has been favored during the past week with the presence of a large number of representative women of Canada, and it can be said with justice that the character of the work done by them will compare very favorably with that of any women's convention held in any part of the world. We shall not attempt to compare it with what men do, for this would be unfair to the men, who have never yet met for the purpose of dealing with a similar class of subjects. That the meeting of the Women's Council in Victoria will be

productive of much good we have every confidence.

One of the greatest and best results of such gatherings is the spirit of unity between the component parts of the Dominion which they promote. Anything which brings together representative people from all parts of our vast country must do good. The West learns to know the East better, and to know it better is to lose some of the jealousy, which not unnaturally exists on the part of newly settled regions towards those that are more populous and influential. It tends to broaden the views of the East by demonstrating what a great country Canada is in point of fact, what its possibilities are, what a field there is for patriotic endeavor, what a boundless region awaits the energy of the youth of Canada.

We hope to see the Women's Council again with us before long, and we also hope that the example set by this organization and the impressions its members formed of Victoria and its people will induce other bodies, the majority of whose membership is in the East, to select our city as their place of meeting.

Before the Colonist again appears many of our visitors will have left the city for home. As we extended to them a cordial welcome, so we now wish them a safe return to their homes. We say good-bye; but in saying it hope that on some other occasion we shall see our visitors again, or, if not, that what they have seen and learned during their stay on this most westerly shore of the Dominion has impressed them with the idea that Canada requires the best labor of all her sons and presents opportunities to them that are unsurpassed anywhere.

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

No one, who at all watches the progress of events, will deny that civilization, especially in English-speaking countries, is threatened with serious economic difficulties arising from the altered conditions under which labor is performed. During the last half century there has been a great revolution in this respect. Machinery has been multiplied and improved to such a degree that the number of operatives required to produce a given output is constantly decreasing. It is true that the making of machinery has itself given employment to thousands, but it is undeniable that this only in part provides labor for those whom machinery has displaced. The limit of ingenuity has not yet been reached, but is rather operating in an ever-widening circle, so that, while the artificial needs of society are far greater than they formerly were, fewer individuals must work to supply them. Women have entered almost every avocation in life. They are taking places that were formerly occupied by men. It is true that new places are constantly being created, but the increment does not keep pace with the accessions to the host of working women. Anglo-Saxon working men are also confronted with the competition of races whose wants are less and who are therefore content with smaller wages. This observation does not apply only to the competition of Chinese and Japanese, but to that of some European peoples, such as the Italians, the Huns, the Galicians and others. These conditions can scarcely fail to make the life of the wage-earner one of increasing difficulty, unless the members of that class can discover how to prepare themselves to cope with the new difficulties. Many think the remedy lies in trades unionism; but we do not think so. We believe that the condition of labor can be more thoroughly improved by temperance reform than in any other way. The evil of drink is striking at the very foundations of society and is unfitting thousands of men and women for the strenuous life of our modern civilization. The history of the world shows that the sober races have always overthrown those which indulged excessively in the pleasures of appetite. In ancient days the ruin was wrought by fire and sword, and destruction came suddenly. In modern times the work will be done by competition, and, though the process will be slower, it will be none the less sure. The great railway companies, which have employed Japanese as section men, have not done so because they are cheaper, but because they are sturdier. Other large employers of labor will corroborate the statement that the drinking habits of employees are very great obstacles to the successful prosecution of many enterprises requiring the hiring of large numbers of men.

This is a subject to which organized labor might with advantage turn its attention. We are not specially in favor of prohibitory legislation, for it is next to impossible to keep men sober by act of parliament. We believe in the old-time force of moral suasion, in getting the individual to see the harm which results from intemperance. Nothing would do society more good than the inauguration within the labor unions of a temperance movement. There are thousands upon thousands of working men, who both by precept and example testify to the great good of temperate lives. Such men can immensely benefit their fellows and the whole country by taking steps in the direction suggested. This world grows richer through labor only—not by labor of the hands alone, for unless there are intelligent minds to plan, skillful hands would be unable to execute. Hence that ever reduces the working ability of men reduces by so much the wealth of the nation. Through intemperance the productive ability of the community is vastly decreased. There is a vast waste of energy. One of the cardinal principles of science is that energy cannot be destroyed. It may be wasted, however, and when it is wasted it does great direct and indirect injury. In a temperate com-

munity the waste of energy is comparatively small, and much of what is utilized will be devoted to the benefit of the individual, and not to the advantage of employers. One of the most pernicious tendencies of the present day is that of wage-earners to cease wholly to be independent producers. A generation ago things were different. Men then strove to produce something for themselves. Now the great idea seems to be to depend wholly upon others. This would be largely counteracted by the inculcation of habits of temperate living, and in consequence wage-earners would become more independent. We hear much of the overcrowding of cities; and many wonder why men cannot be persuaded to get out upon the soil, where they can produce something for themselves. If one goes to any large city the answer can be read on every street corner, almost, in the shape of a saloon. An immeasurable amount of the energy of the workingmen of cities goes to maintain the saloons. They cannot get away from the cities, and, in too many cases, the habits bred in the saloons are so strong that they would not if they could. These observations do not apply with any special force to Victoria or to cities of the size of ours; but this article is not dealing with a local question or with local conditions. It treats of facts and principles that are wide-spread in their application. Nevertheless there is room in British Columbia for a great work in the matter of temperance reform.

Every man can decide the fate of the foreign ministers in Pekin according to his own judgment. He knows as much about it as anyone outside of Pekin.

Correspondents may be assured that the Colonist is glad at all times to print proper letters on topics of current interest. But if our friends wish to secure prompt publication of their letters they ought to make them as brief as possible, especially during the session of the legislature.

A great deal of regret was expressed in the city yesterday that the Iowa should have been allowed to drop anchor off Victoria and fire a salute without the compliment being returned. The Colonist does not pretend to understand the intricacies of naval and military etiquette, but the silence of every gun afloat or ashore seemed to civilians like the refusal of a person on the street to acknowledge a courteous salutation. It is right to add that there were no ships in Esquimalt except a torpedo-boat destroyer, the commander of which could hardly take the initiative in a matter of this kind. We will probably be told that in mentioning the matter at all we are transgressing some rule of exalted tactfulness, which may be the case. All we wish to do is to express how ordinary every-day people feel in regard to a matter of international courtesy. We beg to assure Admiral Kautz that the people of Victoria appreciate the honor done them by the visit of his gallantry, and that she will carry from our port their most kindly regards. Admiral Kautz and the officers of the Iowa made a most favorable impression upon all of our citizens who had the pleasure of meeting them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JAMES BAY FLATS.

Sir: For Mr. A. J. Morley is "strangely," say "strongly" possessed of the ideal, VERBUM SAP.

POISONING PETS.

Sir: I wish to call attention to a practice which I have every reason to believe exists, namely, the secret and cruel habit of poisoning pet animals. Last year three cats belonging to my children were poisoned, one after the other. Two of them died in great agony, but the third managed to pull through, but has never been the same animal since. With regard to cats, however, looking to their predatory and roving disposition, I would not like to say very much, except that I think the line ought to be drawn at one's own land and that other people's private grounds should be sacred. Some heartless individual, however, appears to have thought my garden a proper place to put some of his deadly bait into, with the result that, after suffering three days' agony, a little pet dog (familiar to many of your readers, as generally riding behind little boy in his go-cart), has just lost its life, its symptoms being exactly the same as with the cats before mentioned. In this case I fully believe the poison was thrown into my garden, as the dog (a little terrier) was never taken out without a leash or permitted to pick up anything in the street, and could not get out of my garden unless taken out. As it is impossible for me to say who caused the dog's death, I confess myself with hoping he will see this letter in your paper, as the knowledge that he has caused the death, after great agony, of one of the most loving and gentlest of God's creatures, and the greatest grief and distress to a little child (whose playmate it was), as well as to my family and myself, may perhaps cause him to reflect upon the result of his actions. I understand that I am not the only person who has had reason to complain, and were I able to prove who did this, I should assuredly not let the matter rest here, but these things, unfortunately, are very seldom brought home. As it is, I must reluctantly come to the conclusion that whilst living in town it is better to do without the usual household pets.

FRANK CHAPMAN,
Oswego street, Victoria, July 26, 1900.

JAMES BAY FLATS.

Sir: In reply to the letter by Verbum Sap, in the Colonist of July 28, I would say that I am no stickler for details as to how the proposed improvements shall be made, my main object being to call attention to a feasible way of saving the present extra expense of filling the flats east of the roadway, and, what is of still more moment, saving the raters pay from further taxation for these improvements. It must be clear to all that these necessary public improvements can be paid for by part of the real estate involved, which

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or advance money on all classes of personal property.

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does not, and never has, brought any revenue to the city, and thus directly save the cost of interest on the additional debt, which the city would otherwise be under. "Verbum Sap" kindly answers his own question as to where the bit of real estate is to be found wherewith to pay for such work, by calling attention to a bona fide offer of \$250,000 for the flats at some former time. Now, granting he is right in his statement, the cost of permanent may be \$100,000, this would relieve the city of debt and interest and leave a balance of \$150,000 in real estate, the value of which would be enhanced by the improvements. As regards the kind of structure, that must depend entirely on whether the flats are finally to be filled or remain a part of the harbor. In the latter case a bridge would be in keeping, but if, as suggested, the east side of the structure is to be fronted with stores, and the flats made available for building, then a permanent roadway, by all means; and, with all due respect to "Verbum Sap," there is no reason why such a structure should not be made a work of beauty and in keeping with its surroundings. If a bridge is built to be permanent, the cost would no doubt be as great as for a permanent roadway, to say nothing of the cost of maintenance of a bridge that is part steel or iron. However, these are matters for investigation by those in authority. What is of greatest import at this time is, first, that the citizens decide what general plan had better be followed in these proposed permanent improvements, and, second, how the cost can best be met.

A. J. MORLEY.

Victoria, July 28.

PRINCETON VS. ALLISON.

Sir: A report being in circulation,

partly confirmed by the advertisement in your paper that an endeavour will be made to have the government head offices of the Similkameen district located at Allison, I think it only right that, as delegate for the people of Princeton, should place before the members of the legislature the reason why such action would be looked upon as a matter of gross injustice.

The reasons why the court house, jail and school should be built at Princeton and not at Allison are as follows, viz:

Because the Similkameen government promised to build them, sent the gold commissioners to select the lots and had the title deeds given them by the townsite company.

On the strength of these and other promises a number of people took up their residence at Princeton. The town now comprises 22 buildings, occupied as hotels, stores, livery stables, etc.; there are 10 private residences, and 4 more in course of construction, making 30 in all; with a population of from 150 to 200 people; whilst Allison is at present represented by 2 houses, one occupied by the agent, and has an adult population of 3. If one goes to school, a second to jail, and the third presides at the court house, there will be no one left to represent the community. Secondly, Because Princeton is the established mining centre of the district and is within 11 miles of Copper mountain; whilst the trail (so-called wagon road) from Allison is many miles longer. Third, Because Princeton has the substructure of its bridge almost completed, in accordance with government plans, furnished by Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, and the present government are now asked to ratify the agreement made by that gentleman in his letter of 22nd February, and to include in the present estimate the cost of construction. The instructions for building the bridge were given before any rival to Princeton was heard of, and the money advanced for the work on the strength of the promises made by the government then in office. It would be absurd to suppose that because the Dewdney Canadian syndicate are in embryo, 4th. Because the Princeton townsite is always above flood level. One argument used in favor of Allison is that Allison has a bridge. Well, Princeton has the substructure of its bridge almost completed, in accordance with government plans, furnished by Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, and the present government are now asked to ratify the agreement made by that gentleman in his letter of 22nd February, and to include in the present estimate the cost of construction. 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Farmers, Gardeners, Florists, Etc.,

Destroy CUTWORMS by the use of PURE PARIS GREEN which is acknowledged to be the best remedy. Attention to the pest now may save you dollars this year as well as next year. We give full information. Our quality is always pure.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

Telephone 425.

98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

Sunday, July 29.	Monday, July 30.
Time. Height above zero	Time. Height above zero
4:00 a.m. 7.9 feet	5:00 a.m. 7.4 feet.
10:30 a.m. 3.7 feet.	11:00 p.m. 4.5 feet
6:22 p.m. 8.2 feet.	6:40 p.m. 8.0 feet.
11:00 p.m. 6.4 feet.	11:30 p.m. 5.7 feet

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Weiler Bros. are offering great bargains in aluminum cooking utensils, etc.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Davies personally attends to the dispensing of prescriptions at all hours of the night. Purity and accuracy guaranteed.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE.

Open Day and Night

32 Government Street.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice. 17 Five Sisters' block.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons—established 218 years—world famous cutlery. Full line of table cutlery and carvers at Weiler Bros.

Lucky Numbers.—The following numbers were drawn in E. A. Morris' premiums last night: First prize, 12,034; second, 15,889; third, 10,639; fourth, 15,541.

Our hair-fanning machine has arrived. Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary heads of hair, 50 cents, at C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

A sample line of newest finish lamps at Weiler Bros. Only one or two of a kind; just the thing for presents.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe's 25 cent lunch and dinner, consisting of five courses? Equal to most 50 cents meals in town. Cool and spacious dining-rooms. White cooking. 51 Fort street.

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondi Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet.

For Sale Four or five black Shetland ponies; well broken for riding or driving; single, double or four-in-hand. J. H. Whaling & Son, New Whatcom, Wash.

PHYSICIANS

They know we have only the purest drugs, chemicals and will fill prescriptions exactly as written or not at all. In short, we give you just what you ask for.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.

Dispensing Chemists.

49 Government street.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hôte dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

Mrs. Soupl would remind her many patrons that the time has arrived to have their sealskin and other fur garments remodeled and renovated before the great fall rush begins. We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

Bicycle Repairs.—We undertake to have your work done on time. Rambler Cyclery. Weiler Bros.

CUT WORMS

Chrysotile is sure death to this pest.

A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

Sunshine Man'r Co.

TELEPHONE 823.

Spratt & Macaulay

SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

OFFICES—

88 Gov't St. 82 Store St.

Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

Gadboro Bay 17 Acres For Sale

This charmingly situated property is for sale at a very moderate figure. The property contains a very well built two-story dwelling house, with stone foundation and cellar, containing about eight rooms. There is also a good stable, out-buildings and orchard. The land is nearly all cleared, the house being situated close to the bay, and is about four miles from the post office.

Pemberton & Son,

45 Fort St.

We Rule Good Trade.



What a delicious cup of coffee this is, Mrs. Jones. No other firm has such a fine line as our grocers. They also have the very best in all lines of groceries. Daily, tasty and wholesome breakfast foods of all kinds.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

The Leading Grocers.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

Only Two Sizes

Left in those \$1.50 and \$1.25 starch bosom, cuff attached White Shirts, we're closing out for 50 cents. If your size is 14 or 16 you'd better send down and get a few. It's your last chance, and \$1.00 on a White shirt is worth saving.

W. G. CAMERON.

Cah Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

PALMISTRY

CROWDS COMING TO SEE RHEO...

KNOWLEDGE

Regina Music Box.

IN THE COUNTRY HOME.—When you go to the country buy a Regina Music Box for the summer cottage. It renders the most brilliant music with a richness of tone that a violinist can hardly equal.

AT A SUMMER HOTEL.—A Regina Music Box at a summer resort makes it more attractive for the guests and becomes one of the features of the hotel. It furnishes the most beautiful music at any time.

IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES.—A Regina Music Box with automatic coin slot is a wonderful money-maker in any public place, paying for itself in a very short time, all the while promoting trade and making the place more attractive.

We carry them in all styles.

MORNING.

Voluntary—Pastorale in D flat.....B. Tours

Psalm.....Savage

Te Deum.....Simper

Indulge.....Ousey

Hymns.....301, 268, 251

Dubois

EVENING.

Voluntary—Evensong.....H. Smart

Processional Hymn.....179

Psalm.....Garret

Deum.....Beethoven

Hymns.....238, 250

Recessional.....Kuhlmann

Voluntary—March.....Guilmant

MORNING.

Organ—Lord of all Power and Might.....Mass

Hymns.....257, 270 and 280

Organ—The Lebanon Processional March.....Dr. Westbrook

EVENING.

Organ—Angels Ever Bright and Fair.....Handel

Hymns.....266, 269 and 298

Organ—Postlude in D.....Slimer

MORNING.

Organ—March Romane.....Rimbault

Hymns.....175, 277 and 477

Voluntary—War March of Priests.....Mendiss

EVENING.

Organ—March Romane.....Rimbault

Hymns.....175, 277 and 477

Voluntary—War March of Priests.....Mendiss

There will be holy communion at 8.30 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portions are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Lord of all Power and Might.....Mass

Hymns.....257, 270 and 280

Organ—The Lebanon Processional March.....Dr. Westbrook

EVENING.

Organ—March Romane.....Rimbault

Hymns.....175, 277 and 477

Voluntary—War March of Priests.....Mendiss

There will be holy communion at 8.30 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portions are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Andante.....Dubois

Hymns.....175

Antiphon—How Long O Lord, Will Thou Forget Me?.....Hummel

Hymns.....254, 273 and 376

Voluntary—Glory to God.....Farmer

EVENING.

Organ—March Romane.....Rimbault

Hymns.....175, 277 and 477

Voluntary—I Will Feed My Flock.....Shiner

Hymns.....176 and 427

Voluntary—Come Unto Me.....Handel

Hymns.....Miss Jameson

Organ—Offertory.....Wely

MORNING.

Organ—Andante.....Dubois

Hymns.....175

Antiphon—How Long O Lord, Will Thou Forget Me?.....Hummel

Hymns.....389, 267 and 449

Voluntary—March.....Sindney

EVENING.

Organ—Large.....Handel

Hymns.....175

Antiphon—I Will Feed My Flock.....Shiner

Hymns.....176 and 427

Voluntary—Come Unto Me.....Handel

Hymns.....Miss Jameson

Organ—

If is easy to say a thing is good - another matter to prove it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea will stand every test.

'Wreck Bay's Rich Beach'

Miners Took Out \$120 in a Day—Pans Give Three Dollars.

Willapa Bring Many Mining Men From the West Coast.

When the steamer Willapa returned to port yesterday afternoon, after her trip to Cape Scott and way ports on the West Coast, she brought news that the black sand placed mines of Wreck Bay are yielding even richer returns than was hoped for. J. E. Sutton, who with Mr. Graham is working the small gold-saving machine on the beach, took out as much as \$120 on Thursday last. The output of the black sand shovelled on to his gold-saving plates during the morning of Thursday last amounted to \$20, and in the afternoon the yield went as high as \$100. So rich is the bedrock on the beach in places that the miners have taken out within the past few days as much as from \$1 to \$3 to the pan.

The rich finds being made at the beaches of the West Coast bay, as can be expected, are causing no end of excitement at Ucluelet, and the miners who are washing the sands there are growing in number. When the Willapa left there were about 35 men working for the Sutton-Graham combination, and about 15 or more who have gone over from Ucluelet to work independently. S. C. Binns, who discovered the property about 18 months ago, is working a machine on his own account, and reports that he is doing very well. The majority of the others are washing the sand in prospecting pans.

But a percentage of those employed at the bay though are engaged in washing the sands, many are at work completing the flume which is to carry water to work the hydraulicing machines to be put in as soon as their work is complete. With the returns given in the working of the small machines and the pans, the miners reason that rich results shdln't miners reason that very rich results will be obtained when the flume is completed and the larger machines are at work, and it is expected that much gold will be shipped to Victoria on every trip of the Willapa.

The beach on which are the black sands which are producing the golden returns is about eight miles from Ucluelet post office over the trail, and about 10 or 11 miles by sea. The pay streak runs along the beach up into the Indian reservation at the end. There are nine claims, each of 500 yards in size. At the back of the golden beaches are some cliffs, whence the miners believe the gold taken from the black sand comes. Colors have been found as well on the Indian reservation, but no work has been done there.

At Cape Scott all was quiet. The Scandinavian colony shipped down some butter and kits of fish by the steamer. Quatsino had nothing more than the steady development of near-by mines to report. There had been no new finds. The copper mines there were looking very well. The diamond drill was landed for the coal mines. From Clayquot, too, Sidney Inlet and Alberni comes news of mining development. V. R. Pierson, manager of the Helga Mining Company, of Seattle, who have properties on Clayquot Sound, was among the passengers down. He looked over the Wreck Bay mines and speaks glowingly of the prospects there. On the Helga mine a 300-foot tunnel is being put in. Mrs. Pierson came down with him. D. Marshall, mineralogist and representative of company owning property at Sidney Inlet, returned to employ some miners for the mines. He and others say that much work is being done on the inlet.

H. E. Newton, of the Golden Eagle mines at Alberni, returned, with Messrs. L. Cappage, W. E. Fisher, M. Murphy and O. D. S. Shofield, of this city, who have been surveying for a tramway to be put in to the Golden Eagle mines. The road is to go in 17 miles. Five miles are yet to be built. George W. Maynard, manager of the Monitor mines, was another mining man who came down from Alberni Canal on the Willapa. He reports that the wharf and bunk-houses at the group owned by his company on the canal are completed and things look bright on the property. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, also returned by the steamer from a trip up and down the coast looking over the mining properties. Other passengers were A. J. Morris, traveller for John Piercy & Co., who accompanied by his wife, has been on a business trip up the coast; H. Chapman, traveller for Ames Holden, and wife; T. D. Conway, of the C. P. R. telegraph; and Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

The sealing schooners had all long since left the Coast, and nothing was heard of any shipping or of wrecks. The weather was fine, but foggy. At Carmanah Point the fog signal had been blowing incessantly for 35 hours. A number of sailing vessels were seen in the Straits after the fog lifted. With the exception of a few hours of fogs, there was little down freight.

THE IOWA.

A Heavy Swell Marred the Visit of the Ladies Yesterday—The Warship to Sail To-morrow Night.

The trip of the ladies of the National Council of Women to the U.S.S. Iowa was spoiled by the choppy condition of the sea yesterday afternoon. When the time approached for the visit of the ladies old Neptune made the waves dance,

WASHINGTON ALSO.

Ravages of the Cut-Worm in the Neighboring State.

The farmers and gardeners of Washington State, like those of British Columbia, are suffering from the ravages of the cut-worm. The Seattle P.-L. says: "According to W. H. Brown, county fruit inspector, one of the most serious problems the agriculturists of the state have had to face for years is the present epidemic of cut-worms. Some portions of this county are fairly alive with them, and the damage they do is appalling. In the White river valley there are whole acres of cabbage and other crops which are completely ruined by the ravages of the worm. In places they fairly cover the ground. Mr. Brown had a head, or what would have been a head of cabbage if the worms had left it alone, from Fremont, on which he counted no less than 200 worms."

"The scientific name of the pest is *Peridroma saucia*. In appearance it is a rather thick-set black worm about an inch and a half long, with a row of yellow spots, six in number, down the middle of its back. It is a semi-tropical cut-worm, and has done much damage on Southern plantations, particularly among the tobacco crops. It has also been found in Mexico and portions of California. Two years ago it appeared in the Hawaiian islands and destroyed thousands of acres of crops."

"Last evening Mr. Brown said that the fruit as well as the vegetable growers of the state could not afford to lose any time in taking measures to stop its ravages. 'I hear even now,' he said, 'that they are beginning to climb the trees. When they do this they eat the foliage and also eat the stems of the fruit, causing it to fall and of course become lost.'

"I have been asked by many during the past few days for a remedy for the pest. There are two great classes of insect pests. The members of one suck like a mosquito, and such a remedy as a soap wash will dispose of them. The other class, to which this worm belongs, eats the foliage, and it is more difficult to handle. On such plants as tomatoes a spray of one pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water is very effective. On cabbages, however, this must be used with a great deal of care. Another method adapted to house plants is to spread a mixture of Paris green, bran and molasses around the roots of the plant.

"I used still another method with good success in my own yard, and can recommend it to those having only a small garden. I turned my flock of about 300 chickens into the yards, and they disposed of the worms in almost no time. And as long as the worms were there, they didn't injure the plants."

"Still another method of disposing of the worms suggested by Mr. Brown is to sprinkle the plant and ground with plaster of Paris. The worm eats the plaster along with the plant, with the result that when the plaster sets it forms a very nice cluster east of the victim taken by himself, interior view. It is also of some value as a fertilizer, being thus good for the ground, the plant and the bug."

"I explained all about the worm and the remedies," said Mr. Brown, "at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, but very few of the farmers turned out. If those who are directly interested in the subjects discussed in these meetings would attend them, they would hear many things that would be of advantage."

"The larva of this insect was first found in shipments of potatoes and cabbages from other states, about a year ago. It lays from 350 to 500 eggs along the stalk of cabbages, tomatoes and other plants. In the absence of any appropriate legislation, all I can do is to advise the farmers of the community on the subject. The next legislature should pass a law providing for some means of dealing with such pests."

The Seattle authorities have found that 35 per cent. of the fruit arriving from California is infested with codlin moth.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A SAD HOME

The home is sad, the flags are at half-mast. A good man has gone to his long home. Was he wise as well as good? That question is answered by the amount of his insurance. If he had a policy in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

for \$500, \$1000, \$1500 or \$2000 his widow and children or relatives are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE,
R. C. A., Tingersoll High Secy., Brantford
EPPS'S CO. LTD., Brantford

make more money

You! No matter who you are, how old you are, or what experience you've had, you can make more money than you're making now, selling our forthcoming book, *The Canadian Troop Train in South Africa War*. It will stimulate nearly every town to furnish supplies for the Boer war. All have relatives or friends in the great struggle. All will want this book. Only one of us kind. Written by a celebrated military authority. Autographed and right up to date. Finely printed and illustrated. Send 25 cents and a complete book (\$1.50 to \$6.00) to us, and we'll send you round.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

© 1900 Epp's & Co. Ltd.

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 28-8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is high off the Washington coast and low over Alberta and Eastern Manitoba. No appreciable rainfall has occurred to-day and the weather has been fair from the Pacific ocean to the Great Lakes. Temperatures have been high between the American ranges, 106 being registered in the Sacramento valley, and moderately high east of the Rockies throughout the Canadian Northwest.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria.....	53	70
New Westminster.....	53	76
Kamloops.....	53	82
Harrisonville.....	48	68
Calgary.....	44	72
Winnipeg.....	44	74
Portland, Ore.....	58	84
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	82

Sunday:

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time)
Saturday and vicinity—Moderate or fresh
southwest or west winds; continued fair
to-day and probably Monday; not much
change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light southwesterly
winds; continued fair and warm to-day
and probably Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. On
governments taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and
5 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.....	54 Mean.....
Noon.....	63 Highest.....
5 p.m.....	59 Lowest.....

The velocity and direction of the wind
were as follows:

5 a.m.....	Calm.
Noon.....	22 miles southwest.
5 p.m.....	22 miles southwest.
Average height of weather—Clear.	
Sunshine—12 hours 54 minutes.	
Barometer at noon—Observed.....	30.086
Corrected.....	30.074

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....

30.02

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

F. Seymour.....	S. Brinker.....
J. B. Stowe.....	B. Gordon.....
H. Anderson.....	Mrs. B. Gordon.....
A. Bacon.....	Mrs. Malone.....
A. Bickel.....	Mrs. Chapman.....
Mrs. Perry.....	Mrs. Wrightman.....
Mrs. Harrison.....	Geo. Henney.....
P. A. Perry.....	W. Sonnens.....
E. Bumous.....	H. Porters.....
J. Wallen.....	Mrs. H. Porters.....
Miss Spray.....	Mrs. Lounis.....
Mrs. McNeil.....	Mrs. Gravell.....
Mrs. Naue.....	C. K. Greer.....
A. Eichhander.....	Miss Allen.....
A. King.....	Miss Glendenz.....
D. Johnson.....	H. Rothchild.....
M. McNamee.....	G. F. Smith.....
M. McNeely.....	M. Wundt.....
G. Smith.....	J. Bovetra.....
J. Matthews.....	Mrs. Ross.....
H. Pitts.....	H. Singleman.....
Mrs. Ellis.....	Mrs. Singleman.....
J. B. Taylor.....	B. Barnes.....
By steamer Islander from Vancouver:	
F. B. Brigz.....	A. C. Flumerfelt.....
Mr. Richards.....	Rev. D. Bryce.....
Miss Branchley.....	J. B. Boardman.....
W. J. Hartman.....	Mrs. Boardman.....
M. R. Smith.....	Mister B. Brown.....
Union Brew. Co.	Mrs. Banks.....
J. Barnsley.....	H. W. Harvey.....
W. T. Heddle.....	S. S. Colter.....
P. McQuade & Son.	Mrs. Colter.....
Mrs. P. Grogan.....	J. S. Hooper.....
E. M. Burns.....	D. Dalby.....

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:	
J. Piercy & Co.	C. A. Schooley.....
S. Lefler & Co.	Wilson Bros.
Royal City Mills.	Palmer Coal Lum. Co.
W. J. Hartman.....	Tobacco Exports.
M. R. Smith.....	T. Cusack.....
Union Brew. Co.	J. Sommers.....
J. Barnsley.....	T. N. Hibben.....
W. T. Heddle.....	J. Friedman.....
P. McQuade & Son.	Hickman-Tye Co.
E. M. Burns.....	Peter Felane.....

When that tired feeling comes along, slide
it with Jesse Moore "A&Z" the best
whiskey in the land.

HIS INTRODUCTION.

How General Read Made Himself
Known to Gambetta.

From The Critic.

One day when calling upon Gambetta, I
found him vastly amused over a visit
which he had received a few minutes
previously from the late Gen. Meredith
Read, who for a number of years was
United States envoy at Athens. The
General, who until that time had been
a perfect stranger to the great French
statesman, had entered the latter's pres-
ence, carrying in his hand a volume enti-
tled "Men of the Time," or some work
of the kind. This he opened, without
saying a word, and laid it on Gambetta's
desk before attempting to greet him or
to explain the purpose of his call. Then,
pointing to a column which contained a
very eulogistic biographical notice of him-
self, he exclaimed, "Kindly read that,"
and when Gambetta, who read English
with the utmost facility, had, in compli-
ance with the request, cast his eye over
the page in question, General Read rose
from his chair, and with a bow to Gam-
betta, pointed to himself, exclaiming in
tones of pardonable pride, "C'est moi!"
Then, and not until then, did he extend
his hand to the great Tribune, who
having meanwhile risen from his chair,
expressed his pleasure at making the ac-
quaintance of so distinguished an officer,
who had rendered such valuable services
to the United States. Gambetta informed
me that in the whole of his long ex-
perience of public life, he had never
known a man to introduce himself in so
delightfully original a manner, and he
voiced the opinion that it was bien
American—people from the United
States enjoying in the old world a wide-
spread fame for originality.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of
its own accord; but after waiting a
reasonable time find it will not do
so without the assistance of a good
specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for
throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarendon Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or
idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of
neglecting your blood. When impurities
manifest themselves in eruptions or when
disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys,
liver or bowels appear take Hood's Sar-
saparilla. It will make pure, live blood,
and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.

Is Drawing

To a Close

Seventh Annual Meeting of the
National Council of Women
About Ended.

Early Closing Movement Under
Discussion Yesterday—To-
morrow's Business.

With yesterday's proceedings the
seventh annual meeting and conference of
the National Council of Women of Canada
may be said to have practically closed. The most important feature of
the deliberations of yesterday was the
meeting which dealt with the local early
closing movement. Mrs. Gordon Grant
occupied the chair and after some dis-
cussion the following resolution was
passed:

"Resolved, that we desire to express
our satisfaction in learning that the
proprietors of certain dry goods stores
in Victoria have agreed to close on Sat-
urdays at 1 p.m., and they hope that
their example may be followed by other
merchants and employers of labor."

At the conclusion of the morning's
session, a drive around the city and out-
skirts was enjoyed by a number of the
distinguished visitors, others attending at
11 o'clock the annual meeting of the
King's Daughters at Wait's hall.

In the afternoon it was intended to
pay a visit to the United States battle-
ship Iowa, lying at the entrance to the
outer harbor; but this was foregone
owing to the heavy wind prevailing. At
4 p.m., the members of the National
Council and friends were entertained at
a garden party at the residence of
Mrs. Henry Croft, "Mount Adelaide,"
the officers of the Iowa also being guests
and the Fifth Regiment band supplying
music.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of
the executive from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,
and a private and final meeting of the
council at 2 p.m. The latter meeting
has been arranged for the purpose of
affording opportunity for the considera-
tion and discussion of new points which
members may wish to bring up, and for
a conference on the plans of future
work. A box will be placed in the hall
for the reception of any questions which
members may wish to ask.

HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

At the public meeting in St. Andrew's
Presbyterian church on Saturday the
following paper on "Ways in Which
We Can Help the Poor" was read by
Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, of Toronto:

A most cheering statement was that made
by one of the local counsellors in this far
province of British Columbia, when, in
sending in their report to the standing com-
mittee of the National Council concerning
the care of the aged and infirm poor, it
was said in effect that they had nothing to
report because there were so few, if any,
poor in their locality.

That such a happy state of affairs may
long continue every one must sincerely hope
and especially those of us who have come
from the older provinces, where the serious
problems of poverty have become more
or less pressing.

It is because there are parts of our
dominion where from the natural condition of
affairs little destitution now exists that
it is wise for the workers there, as well as
for those who have the poor always with
them, to look afiel and inquire into meth-
ods of provision and relief that have been
adopted in other countries after much con-
sideration on the part of experts in these
matters.

On the principle that "an ounce of pre-
vention is worth a pound of cure," our neigh-
bors to the south have established a large
number of provident and benefit societies
whereby, at a small cost, workers, both
men and women, may secure annuities for
the time of old age. Many of these socie-
ties have branches in Canada, and similar
associations have been formed here.

In the working of these it would be well
to inquire, for if the present race of em-
ployees could be induced to make provi-
sion for the future in this way the benefit
to the community would be incalculable.

Besides private associations of various
kinds the matter of making provision for
the aged, sick and infirm poor has been
the subject of legislation on the part of
Germany, France and New Zealand re-
cently, and it is only a question of time
before every civilized government will feel
itself bound to make provision for respect-
able men and women who can no longer
work for themselves and who have no
other means of support.

In Germany a chain of provident schemes
for workers has been adopted by the gov-
ernment and includes accident insurance,
sick insurance and disablement and old
age pensions, and affect workers only whose
incomes are not over \$100 a year. The
act, for what is called "Sick Insurance,"
came into force in 1883 and now makes
provision for a very large number of work-
ers. The subscription to the sick fund is
paid in the proportion of one-third by the
employer and two-thirds by the employee.
The whole amount is paid into the fund
by the employer, who deducts two-thirds
of the sum paid from the wages on the next
pay-day. The legal minimum to be pro-
vided by the "sick clubs" is medical at-
tendance, medicines and other remedies,
and if unable to work a weekly payment of
not less than 50 per cent. of the members'
wages for at least 13 weeks, and funeral
benefits in case of death. The majority of
these "sick benefit clubs" are managed by
workmen and women. There are at present
23,000 such clubs in Germany.

The accident insurance was the next
provident scheme and came into force in
1885. The guiding idea of this legislation
was that the liability for accidents form
part of business expenses and is therefore
to be borne by the employers alone, who
form themselves into trade groups, which
may include the different branches of the
same industry in certain districts, or in
the whole of the empire. These trade
groups are entitled to enforce upon their
members the institution of preventive meas-

ures and they avail themselves of this
privilege to a large extent, employing about
200 inspectors of their own to watch over
the factories. The accident insurance has
since been extended also to agricultural
laborers.

The act which provides for disablement
and old age insurance began its working in
1891 and affects not only the class of persons
as the other schemes, but has gone further
and takes in home-workers and domestic
servants also, thus marking the first step
towards declaring the kitchen to be a
"work shop." "Old age" in Germany is
understood to begin at 70, but it must not
be forgotten that the laborer who becomes
unfit for work before he reaches that age
is, to a certain extent, provided for by the
disability insurance.

Each worker has an insurance card on
which are 52 squares. On pay-day the
employer has to paste a little stamp on one
of these squares of the value of about 5
cents of our money, which is procured at
the post office. Half of the amount so
deducted is afterwards deducted from the wages.
When the card is full it is sent to the police
station to be exchanged for a fresh one.
The first employer during the week has to
affix the stamp. In recognition of the moral
duty of each individual to lay by something,
the old age and disablement insurance does
not attempt to provide full means of sup-
port, but only an addition to it, which, in
cases of need, might be made to suffice
for a living, though on a very modest scale.
At the same time the act imposes the duty
of contribution to this fund upon the em-
ployer, the employee, and a third interesting
factor, namely, the community. The em-
ployer contributes to each annuity the fixed
sum of 50 marks per annum and pay the
subscription of the workman while serv-
ing in the army or navy. A pension is not
obtainable before a certain amount has been
contributed, namely 233 weekly subscrip-
tions, or four and a half years, as minimum
to procure an invalid pension, and 1,410
weekly subscriptions, or 72 years, for the
old age pension. Last year there were 295,
000 disabled and 201,329 old persons draw-
ing annuities in Germany.

An act is coming into force in France
whereby some 7,000,000 artisans and other
workmen shall be entitled to a pension at
the age of 65, on condition that they shall
have deducted one sou per day in cases of
wages of less than two francs, and two sons
in cases of wages

The Canadian Mineral Exhibit

**Splendid Object Lesson at Paris
of Resources of the
Dominion.**

**French Mineralogists Agree That
Display Leads World in Practical Value.**

The Canadian Mining Exhibit at Paris is situated on the ground floor of the left side of the building. It is reached by descending the stairs from the entrance, and passing between the exhibits of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, situated on either side at the foot of the staircase.

The collection of Canadian minerals, which is wholly of an economic character, is representative of the entire mineral resources of the country, and contains specimens from all the important mines throughout the Dominion, together with examples of building stones, bricks and other productions allied to mining. There is a lack of beautiful crystals and other show specimens found in many of the other countries, which adds much to their attractiveness, but are without special value, and prove rather a disadvantage than otherwise, as they take the attention away from less showy but more valuable specimens. The wisdom of this selection of economic specimens only is borne out by the praise bestowed upon the collection by such competent judges as the members of the Graduate Society of the Ecole des Mines and of the French Mineralogical Society, who lately paid lengthy visits to the exhibit, and who all agreed, that for completeness and practical value, the Canadian display was easily first at the exposition; and they confidently expected that the highest honors will be awarded to it. The same is divided into three aisles by the pillars supporting the gallery. In the middle aisle, on the entrance, three large glass cases—the first two containing a series collection of cut and polished specimens of ornamental stones and jewelry, while the third holds an interesting sectional model prepared by the geological survey, showing the manner of occurrence of the gold in the mines of Nova Scotia; these cases are surrounded by a very handsome railing of pure nickel exhibited by the Orford Copper Co.

Beyond these there is a long table supporting four strong steel cases, containing \$30,000 of gold and comprising nuggets from the Klondike and British Columbia, and splendid specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the mines of Nova Scotia. A small office in the back right-hand corner contains a complete set of reports and maps of the geological survey, the mineral reports of the provinces and other literature connected with the exhibit, and is the centre of information on all matters pertaining to the mineral resources of the Dominion. The exhibit is under the supervision of Messrs. A. P. Low and E. R. Faribault of the geological survey, and of Mr. A. K. Stuart of British Columbia; all of whom are constantly employed answering enquiries regarding the exhibit and giving information on other matters connected with the mining industries of the country.

REGIMENTAL MESS.

Rules Which Govern the Officers in the British Army.

From The London Express.

A youngster joining his regiment is confronted with, among other things, the mess rules, a copy of which is given to him to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. These rules, which in many respects resemble those of a club, contain full information regarding the etiquette of the mess, but there is also a vast amount of unwritten law to trip up the embryo "Bobs," and while the bulk of the rules are common to all regiments, the majority of corps have one or two special regulations of their own.

As dinner or "mess" is defined in the Queen's regulations as a parade it is not unnatural that a great deal of ceremony and etiquette should hang round this meal.

In the first place, every one must appear properly dressed. It is not meant mess and in pyjamas, but simply that every officer and general permission has been obtained beforehand must appear in mess dress, and his uniform must be correct in every particular. Herein lies a fruitful source of error, as the orderly officer dressing in a hurry may forget the sash, which is only worn on duty, or a careless servant may omit to put in his master's badges or coat buttons.

In every regiment a president and vice-president of the week are appointed to sit at mess. They have the power to call offenders to order and to enforce fines of which more about but the real responsibility for the good order and discipline of the mess is vested in the senior officer present, who, strictly speaking, should not sit as president.

In addition, the president and the vice-president of the week are appointed to sit at mess. They have the power to call offenders to order and to enforce fines of which more about but the real responsibility for the good order and discipline of the mess is vested in the senior officer present, who, strictly speaking, should not sit as president.

As soon as the wine has been brought in the president raps on the table, rises and says, "Mr. Vice, Vice the Queen." All rise, and Mr. Vice replies, "Present, the Queen!" Then he plays the national anthem, at the conclusion of which every one says "The Queen," and drinks his wine. In some regiments, it is customary to add "God bless her," but in others this is regarded as superfluous, and akin to gilding the lily.

It is a terrible breach of etiquette to drink or even sip one's wine (the after-dinner wine, bien entendu), until Her Majesty's health, which is usually drunk once a week on guest nights.

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Before concluding this brief resume there are a few minor points of etiquette to be noticed. It is bad form to salute a militiaman when in mess; to carry a regimental sword or a walking stick, or to put V. C. C. H., D. S. O., or any other decoration on one's card.

This is a point frequently infringed by volunteer colonels who describe themselves as Colonels, V. D.

On the whole, though some of the regulations sound rather ridiculous, it may safely be said that mess etiquette is founded on the solid basis of good manners, courtesy, respect for others, and respect for one's self.

The ingenious youth who likes to perform tricks with glasses and tumblers is apt to find it an expensive amusement, as he is charged sixfold for all breakages, while purely accidental damage costs the clumsy one only double the original value.

Mention has been made of the fines which may be inflicted. The customary fine is one, two, or three bottles of currant, e. not a Mr. Printer, please—wine, which may be consumed on the spot or debited to the offender's mess bill. For offenses committed outside the mess room the fine is "drinks all round."

Mrs. Green. And just as like as not tea will go up to \$1 a pound!—Boston Transcript.

The first two pyramids on the right side are devoted to large specimens of gold and silver smelting ores of copper and lead from British Columbia, together with a few large masses of copper ore from Ontario and Quebec.

The third stand is covered with an interesting collection of iron ores from various localities, and adjoining is the interesting exhibit of ores and finished steel bars and angle-iron of the Nova Scotia Steel Co.

The first case in the left aisle is largely taken up by samples of free-milling and smelting quartz from British Columbia and Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The second case contains a fine display of asbestos, which after the Klondike gold, is the chief attraction of the exhibit. This case also holds an extensive collection of crude and finished corundum from Raglan, Ontario, together with emery wheels made from this mineral. The upper shelves are devoted to exhibits of

ochres, and the colors derived from them, chiefly from the Canada Paint Co., together with specimens of the ores of antimony, zinc, nickel and the rarer metals.

The third case contains a display of building stones, earths, gypsum, soapstone and brick; while on small tables adjoining are good exhibits of salt, gypsum and bricks.

The space behind the cases of ornaments, near the entrance contains a pyramid of cubes and slabs of building stones, polished marbles and granites; also two upright stands on which are excellent displays of mica by Blackburn Bros. and W. H. Sills of Ottawa, and others, while behind are three grindstones from New Brunswick.

The collection is completed by a number of beautiful columns of polished granite, serpentine and marble, which are arranged about the pillars supporting the galleries. The cases and walls are tastefully decorated with flags; and much of the wall space is covered with maps and photographs, while the windows are filled with beautiful transparent photographs, admirably illustrating the various mining industries of the Dominion from far away Klondike to Cape Breton.

A small office in the back right-hand corner contains a complete set of reports and maps of the geological survey, the mining reports of the provinces and other literature connected with the exhibit, and is the centre of information on all matters pertaining to the mineral resources of the Dominion. The exhibit is under the supervision of Messrs. A. P. Low and E. R. Faribault of the geological survey, and of Mr. A. K. Stuart of British Columbia; all of whom are constantly employed answering enquiries regarding the exhibit and giving information on other matters connected with the mining industries of the country.

A special descriptive catalogue, in English and French, has been prepared for the entire collection by the geological survey. This forms a book of more than 200 pages and contains much information respecting the mineral products of all parts of the Dominion.

probable that regiments may find it necessary to introduce a new rule forbidding Boer tobacco to their men.

Boer tobacco is cool, sweet, remarkably cheap, and you can smoke any quantity without suffering next morning, but in a room it stinks with a mighty stink!

"Shop" red books, and novels come under the ban, but there is always a plentiful supply of newspapers and periodicals for the literary officer.

Perhaps the most curious regulation is that which forbids any one to draw his sword in the mess premises. As our officers, except in the famous Indian regiment of Guides, do not sit down to dinner armed cap-a-pie, this rule applies especially to the ante-room, where just before and after parades, swords are frequently worn.

The regulation is a survival of the old duelling days when blades dashed forth on the least provocation, but now it is principally useful as providing a safe "draw" for the new boy.

The lot of the half-trained subaltern is not altogether happy, one in ten regiments no subaltern is allowed to stand on the hearth rug until he has served three months, while a further period of eighty-four days is necessary to qualify him for possession of an arm-chair.

Further it is an unwritten law that the junior subaltern—or "boots"—should return thanks for the ladies of the regiment when their health is proposed on the annual occasion on which they grace the mess.

Should an officer dressed in uniform wish to enter the anti-room after dinner he must first obtain the permission of the senior officer present, his humble query: "May I come in, Sir?" usually eliciting ribald inquiries as to his doings. As already mentioned, when a guest invited by the regiment is present, no man may leave the mess table till the guest makes a move, but in addition to this law the staffs that no man may go to bed till the mess is cleared is observed.

Thus, in the case of a long-winded, or belligerent individual, or worse still, when he is both, means very late hours, and often a sleepless will try to steal off unobserved, but rarely does he go undetected, and his punishment is swift and decided.

It is a matter of etiquette and good manners to say "Good morning" on first

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The End of The Transvaal

Description of Last Sitting of Boer Parliament at Pretoria.

Kruger's Final Attempt to Force Corrupt Method of Raising Money.

Pretoria, May 12.—They have said, Oh God, that this must be the last meeting of the Volksraad of the Republic.

The lot of the half-trained subaltern is not altogether happy, one in ten regiments no subaltern is allowed to stand on the hearth rug until he has served three months, while a further period of eighty-four days is necessary to qualify him for possession of an arm-chair.

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The words came in the chaplain's opening prayer, so that all who were there knew they were present at a historic sitting.

A gravity that was really a gloom settled on the faces of the Raadzaal when the members of the Volksraad met.

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Fever at Bloemfontein

Conan Doyle Writes of Outbreak of Enteric Among the Troops.

He Pays a Tribute to Work of the Hospital Orderlies.

From British Medical Journal.

The Langman Hospital,
South African Field Force,

Bloemfontein, June 5, 1900.

Dear Sir—You were good enough to suggest when I left England that I should send you some notes upon any points which might strike me. The pressure of work has prevented me from complying with your request, and even now I feel that you will find these comments of a very scrappy character.

When the nation sums up its debt of gratitude to the men who have spent themselves in this war I fear that they will almost certainly ignore those who have done the hardest and the most essential work.

There are three classes, as it seems to me, who have put in more solid and unceasing toil than any others. They are the commissariat, the railway men, and the medical orderlies. Of the three, the first two are the most essential, since the war cannot proceed without road and without railways. But the third is the most laborious, and infinitely the most dangerous.

The outbreak of enteric among the troops in South Africa was a calamity the magnitude of which had not been foreseen, and which even now is imperfectly appreciated. We naturally did not dwell too much upon it while the war was in progress. But it was appalling in its severity, both in quantity and quality. I know of no instance of such an epidemic in modern warfare. I have not had access to any official figures, but I believe that in one month there were from 10,000 to 12,000 men down with this, the most debilitating and lingering of continuos fevers. I know that in the month 600 men were laid in Bloemfontein cemetery. A single day in this one town saw 40 deaths. These facts would have stiffened the resistance at Pretoria if they had been generally known. It is only now, when the worst is past, that they can be talked of.

How was this unforeseen and unprecedented crisis grappled with? Entirely by the efforts of the medical men and by the devotion of the orderlies. When a department is confronted by a task which demands four times more men than it has, the only way of meeting it is for each man to work four times as hard. This is exactly what occurred, and the crisis was met. In some of the general hospitals orderlies were on duty for thirty-six hours in forty-eight, and what their duties were—how sordid and obscene—let those who have been through such epidemic tell.

He is not a picturesque figure, the orderly, as we know him. We have not the trim, well-nourished army man, but we have recruited from the St. John ambulance men, who are drawn, in this particular instance, from the mill hands of a northern town. They were not very strong to start with, and the poor fellows are ghastly now. There is none of the dash and glory of war about the sallow, tattered men in the dingy khaki suits—which, for the sake of the public health, we will hope may never see England again. And yet they are patriots; these men; for many of them have accepted a smaller wage in order to take on these arduous duties, and they are facing danger for twelve hours of the twenty-four, just as real and much more repulsive than the scout who rides up to the strange kopje or the gunner who stands to his gun with pom-pom quacking at him from the hill.

Let our statistics speak for themselves; and we make no claim to be more long-suffering than our neighbors. We have three on the staff (Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Scherlieb, and myself). Four started, but one left us early in the proceedings. We had six nurses, five dressers, one wardmaster, one washerman, and 18 orderlies, or 32 in all, who actually came in contact with the sick. Out of six nurses, one has died and three others have had enteric. Of the five dressers, two have had severe enteric. The wardmaster has spent a fortnight in bed with yellos sores. The washerwoman has enteric. Of the 18 orderlies, one is dead, and 8 others are down with enteric. So that out of a total of 34 we have 17 severe casualties—50 per cent—in nine weeks. Two are dead and the rest incapacitated for the campaign, since a man whose heart has been cooled by a temperature over 103 degrees is not likely to do hard work for another three months. If the war lasts nine more weeks, it will be interesting to see how many are left of the original personnel. When the scouts and the lancers and the other picturesque people ride in procession through London, have a thought for the sallow orderly, who also given of his best for his country. He is not a fancy man—you do not find them in enteric wards—but for solid work and quiet courage you will not beat him in all that gallant army.

There is one mistake, which we have made, and it is one which will not, I think, be repeated in any subsequent campaign. Inoculation for enteric was not made compulsory. If it had been so, I believe that we should (and, what is more important, the army would) have escaped from the most of its troubles. No doubt the matter will be fully threshed out in statistics, but our strong impression, from our own experience, is that although it is by no means an absolute preventative it certainly modifies the course of the disease very materially. We have had no death yet (abstain omni) from among the inoculated, and more than once we have diagnosed the inoculation from the temperature chart before being informed of it. Of our own personnel only one inoculated man has had it, and his case was certainly modified very favorably by the inoculation.

Of the courage and patience of the soldiers in hospital it is impossible to speak too highly. We have had 500 cases pass through our hands, and can speak now from a fairly large experience. I had always imagined that in every large army there must be a minority of skulkers and shirkers, but they are singularly absent in the South African Field Force. I have had not had more than two or three cases in my wards which bore a suspicion of malingerer, and my colleagues say the same. They are uniformly patient, docile, and cheerful, with an inextinguishable hope of getting to Pretoria. There is a gallantry even about their delusion, for their delusion continually is that they have won the Victoria Cross. Very touching also is their care of each other. The bond which ties two soldier pals is one of the most sacred kind. One man shot in three

places was being carried into Mr. Gibbs' ward. I lent an arm to his friend, shot through the leg, who limped behind him. "I want to be next Jim, 'cos I'm lookin' after him," said he. That he needed looking after himself seemed never to have occurred to him.

I do not think that any men have ever expended money better than those who fitted out the private hospitals. The officers of the Army Medical Department freely admit that they do not know what they would have done without their aid. They arrived out here at the very moment when the sick was becoming alarming, and they took their share of the strain when the epidemic was at its height. The large general hospitals found it difficult to get to work on account of the pressure on the line which prevented them from getting up their bulky equipment, but the private hospitals, more compact and mobile, got to work almost at once after their arrival. The pressure was severe. Our own hospital, with equipment and personnel for 100 cases, had 150 cases, most of them virulent Paroxysm enteric, shot upon them, and had to cope with them as best they might. But the men had come out to work, and the orderlies, though untrained, never once grumbled at the great exertions which were called for. Without the Yocomautry, the Portland, the Irish, the Scot, the Welsh, and the other hospitals fitted up by private effort, and manned by volunteers, it is difficult to see how the epidemic could have been met.

There is sure to be some adverse criticism of the Army Medical Department as far as the war, because they have had to meet so difficult a situation with such inadequate resources that it is impossible that there should not be particular instances where the machinery has broken down. A captain critic could quote cases of an overburdened, undermanned hospital without medical necessities in one place, or of hardships endured by the sick and wounded in another. How can it be otherwise, when a department which is sufficient for the needs of two army corps has to provide for the wants of 200,000 men with typhoid raging among them? Taking it on the whole, the department has been well organized and well worked, and has met an unforeseen and exceptional state of things with remarkable success.

The statistics of the campaign are like to be vitiated by the employment of the vague and misleading term, "simple continued fever," so largely used in the army returns. A great number of cases were classified under this head, and such terms as "fever," "camp fever," etc., were freely used. I think that nearly all medical men have come to the conclusion that all, or at least most of these cases were really enteric of varying types and degrees of severity. Our sole surgeon, Mr. Gibbs, performed post-mortems on several cases which presented abnormal features, but never without finding the characteristic ulcers.

A. CONAN DOYLE.

AN EAST INDIA CARNIVAL.

Color, Movement, and Music on the Surface of the Sacred River.

"Bearess is an everlasting garden of festivals," writes R. D. Mackenzie, in the Century, in a paper on "The Maharaja's Water Carnival."

The hot afternoon slowly sank into evening, the river being like a sheet of glass; one almost gasped for air. The temple barge was slowly shrouded in the gray veil of evening, and something like disappointment hung in the sultry atmosphere, when suddenly the boatman cried "Here they come!" With difficulty I could make out some small gray spots about two miles up the river, just coming into view round the bend from Rammagar Fort, the residence of the Maharaja. Slowly they approached, until at last they were close upon us. The air seemed to grow cooler, and the heat was forgotten. All attention was fixed upon two lovely visions—one could not call them boats—the foremost a pair of dappled gray horses rising completely out of the water, supporting a canopy of red silk on silver poles, under which were seated, on the long boat of painted lotus flowers, the maharaja and his princes, dressed in the most delicate harmonies of Oriental color, silver and gold, in the midst of which were a few dashes of scarlet. The crew with pink-bladed oars, dipped into the liquid crystal of the river. The second boat represented a gigantic peacock, carrying on its long distended back a triple canopy of crimson, strawberry, and gold, under which sat the maharaja's son and heir, the ministers and other state officials. Close on every side were numerous small craft hovering in their wake like dancing water beetles.

The last glow of light was fading away, the little North's arks that so mysteriously disappeared in the morning came quietly stealing out in clusters from their hiding, until by the time the temples were reached—which it was the purpose of the procession to visit—the river was a chaotic mass of moving color, over which the curtain of night was rapidly falling. Without the least warning, a torch flared up in the midst, and for an instant blotted out the whole spectacle in ink-blackness. But gradually the eye became accustomed to the change, the torch burned slowly down, and in its place a crimson green and a yellow flare of artificial fire burst forth with spasmodic sputterings, illuminating one boat in green, another in crimson, while another passed in sable shadow. The deep purple reflection from the semi-luminous sky alternated with the crimson and green as the Maharaja's boats attempted to lead through the haphazard mass back to the temples and out to the floating tents in mid-stream—a carnival indeed, and full of that picturesque accident which is seen to such perfection in the unconventionalities of an Oriental gathering.

One by one the boats and barges attached themselves to the floating tents until the mass assumed enormous proportions; they were variously illuminated with lanterns and crystal chandeliers, of which the native of India is very proud. The tents were crowded to their utmost limit; the weird, thin voices of the naught girls were heard on the still night air, with the perpetual accompaniment of their bell anklets, stringed instruments, and tom-toms. One of the most unique features was the bazaar of sweetmeat sellers. Not to be done out of their business because the fete was isolated in the middle of the Ganges, they took their entire shop afloat, and the pyramids of light-brown lumps of sugared cream seemed to afford a continual source of comfort to the festive.

Had I quickly withdrawn ten minutes earlier I should have enjoyed the perfect illusion of having lived an evening in the sixteenth century; but alas! the incongruous nineteenth century not so prevalent in the Orient was heard in a crash of rattle and brass, and a blizzard of metallic discord of which I was able to pick up fragments of "We won't go home till morning." I besought the boatman, who seemed enchanted, to hurry me away into the blackness of the night.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

FOREST CONSERVANCY

Sir.—As Sir Henri Joly is displaying a most laudable interest in the preservation of our valuable forests, perhaps the time has arrived when it may be worth while to treat the matter seriously. I have occasionally, through your paper, endeavored to draw public attention to the fact that our forests were being gradually depleted, with very little advantage to the public purse, and no regard whatever to their well-being in the future. Before making suggestions as to what might be done in British Columbia for the better preservation of forests, I must describe at some length the duties of the Indian forest department and the beneficial results which have accrued from its operations. The Indian forest department was formed many years ago, at a time when a few officials with longer heads than their neighbors, saw clearly that unless the destruction of the forests by an unthinking public was put a stop to, very serious results in the shape of scarcity of timber, and diminution of water supply must inevitably result. The forests of India may be divided into three classes: 1st. Those of the Himalayas, consisting almost solidly of the pine and fir tribe, intermixed with a small quantity of oak of different kinds. These forests are to be found chiefly at an altitude of over 6,000 feet above sea level. 2nd. The forests covering the foot-hills of the Himalayas down to the level of the plains, consisting chiefly of hard woods suitable for furniture and implement making.

3rd. The forests lying along the banks of rivers and canals throughout the plains, whose chief utility is found in the provision of fuel to steamboats and locomotives; these latter forests have been enormously increased in area by the operations of the forest department. In an exceedingly hot and dry climate such as that of India the danger from forest fires is great, but owing to the perfect organization of the forest department they are of very rare occurrence, and extinguished in very short order. Every officer in the department is looked upon as responsible for the fires which may occur in his division, which may consist of hundreds of square miles, but these large divisions are subdivided again and again, until the lowest grades in the department, consisting of natives, are found in charge of sections so small that they can be easily patrolled in a day, and in this way responsibility for a fire can be fixed directly upon the party through whose negligence it may have arisen. The punishment for wilful or even accidental

fire is beyond mere cash calculations.

Here in British Columbia our situation as regards forestry is unique. Elsewhere the preservation of forests has been begun when there was little left to take care of, and most expensive operations had to be undertaken in order to restore the forest to something approaching its original limits; this is necessary because the state, which in all cases has retained full possession of the forests, We on the other hand are beginning to realize the danger of our unprotected forests while there is still vast areas of timber on hand, consequently the expense to be incurred in carrying out a system of conservation is very small in comparison, but it is high time to begin; vast areas of magnificent timber have already been disposed of, for which the public have been very poorly remunerated, and it stands to reason that purchases of timber limits will buy these which are most easily accessible and those which remain to the state are less so, and under the present system the time must come when the forests left to the state will be of little value. On the timber limits already disposed of, even if the soil reverts to the state, yet the reproductive power of the forests will have been greatly injured for many a year to come; the lumberman, of course, will cut down every tree out of which he can make a cent, tree tops and branches will make half-innumerable piles of rubbish in every direction, sooner or later fires start up and will finish off the little the lumberman has left behind, and even if attempts be made to afford these cleared spaces it will, for all purposes of manufacture lumber, be almost entirely vain. Look at the difference between a patch of young Douglas fir growing up in the open sunshiny and another growing naturally in the partial shade of its parents; in the former the trees are short and with branches growing out at very short intervals from the bottom, in the latter the trees even if only eight inches in diameter, spindly up to an astonishing height, and stems clear for two thirds of their length; let anyone in this neighborhood who doubts this look at those very picturesque Douglas firs growing out in the open about Colwood and Judson for himself, the largest ones will be seen covered with branches that it would be impossible for a sawyer to get a marketable board out of them. Trees grown under such conditions must live out their lives unfit for anything except to serve as shade for the next generation, which will be ready for the saw mill in about 200 years from now. But if we have parted with the timber on these favored spots out and out, there is nothing to be done to remedy the ill-effects I have described; we cannot expect the lumber

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING.

List of the Vessels Bound to B. C. Ports, With Flag, Rig, Tonnage, Name of Master, Where From, Destination, and Date of Reported Sailing.

Ardnamurchan, British ship, 1,619 tons, Crosby, master; sailed May 31 from Santa Rosalia to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser on account of Bell-Irving & Co.
Arethoven—German ship, 703 tons; Drewes, master; Altona January 12 via Montevideo May 20. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Admiral Tegethoff—German bark, 833 tons, Pundt, master; sailed from Molino for Royal Roads May 1. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Carl—German ship, 1,916 tons; Haschagen, master; sailed from Liverpool on May 1 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.
Cedarbank—British ship; Batchelder, master; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads on June 4. For orders. Chartered to load wheat at Portland.
Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; sailed from Batavia June 1, via Yokohama for Royal Roads, to load salmon on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.
Charles F. Crocker—American schooner, 763 tons; Dews, master; sailed from Salaverry on May 4 for Vancouver with cargo of sugar consigned to B.O. Sugar Refinery.
Corona—American schooner, 374 tons; Anderson, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 21 for Royal Roads. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.
Crown Prince—Norwegian bark, 972 tons; Salvesen, master; from Penang via Puntal Arenas to Royal Roads; sailed October 16. At Montevideo March 21 in distress. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.
Comet—American schooner, 368 tons; Tornstrom, master; sailed from San Pedro on May 20 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Port Gamble.
Piercy Cross—1,350 tons; from Newcastle on account of Robert Ward.
Florence—American ship, 1,574 tons; Ryder, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 25 for Royal Roads. For orders.
Glenug—British ship, 2,193 tons; Stevenson, master; sailed from London on March 3 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.
Put—into Tocopilla June 25 with master dead.
Hesper—American bark, 602 tons; Snodgreen, master; sailed from Honolulu about June 3 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Harvester—American bark, 716 tons; Krebs, master; from Karlskrona for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Hawaiian Isle—Hawaiian bark, 2,027 tons, Rice, master; from Santa Rosalia about May 12 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Helfios—German bark, 1,201 tons; Ostermann, master; from Vladivostock to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser for Liverpool and London.
Hala—British ship, 1,246 tons; Timothy, master; sailed from London for Victoria June 8. Has general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.
J. B. Brown—1,407 tons; Knight, master; sailed from Newmarket about April 12 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.
J. B. Thomas—Coming to Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Kilmallie—British bark, 1,519 tons; sail ed from Cardiff on May 1 for Esquimalt with coal for the navy.
Lindfield—British ship, 2,169 tons; Patterson, master; sailed from Santa Rosalia for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Hastings.
Low Wood—British bark, 1,091 tons; Utley, master; sailed from Acapulco for Royal Roads on June 2. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Lyman D. Foster—American schooner, 692 tons; Kilian, master; sailed from New Castle on May 4 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Marian Chilcott—American bark, 1,511 tons; Weeden, master; sailed from New Castle on May 4 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Machirahuan—1,641 tons; from Shanhai for Royal Roads. To load salmon on account of Robert Ward & Co.
Nanaimo—Bark, 397 tons; Roberts, master; from Nagasaki for Royal Roads; for orders.
Nymphs—German ship, 2,049 tons; Hilmor, master; sailed from Yokohama about June 7, for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Naiad—British bark; Comming, master; 1,030 tons; from Hiogo for Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on account of R. P. Rithet & Co.
Paul Rickmers—German ship, 2,817 tons; Watson, master; from Hiogo for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Republie—Chilian ship, 1,237 tons; Davies, master; sailing from Newcastle about May 1 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Rufus E. Wood—British bark, 1,232 tons; McLeod, master; sailed from Ladymouth June 30 for St. Michaels with coal. To come back for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Chemainus.
Rotund—German ship, 1,270 tons; Meyer, master; sailed from Table Bay about May 13 for Sydney. To sail thence for Royal Roads via Honolulu. Will load lumber at Chemainus.
St. David—British ship, 1,476 tons; Lyons, master; sailed from New York March 24 for Royal Roads via San Francisco; spoken on May 8 in 10 S. 35 W. To load lumber at Chemainus.
St. James—British bark, 1,453 tons; Taffey, master; sailed from New York May 12 for Royal Roads via San Francisco. To load lumber at Chemainus.
Sirene—German ship, 1,110 tons; from Yokohama for Royal Roads. To load salmon.
Wilhelmine—German ship, 1,695 tons; sailed from Junin about May 31 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at one of Vancouver mills, for Delagoa Bay.

STEAMERS.

Steamers on the way to and from British Columbia ports:

Aorangi—Can.-Aus. Line From Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu, to Victoria. Due August 9.

Warrimoo—Can.-Aus. Line Sailed for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, June 29.

Miowera—Can.-Aus. Line From Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu, July 4. Arrived Victoria July 11. At Vancouver.

Empress of China—C.P.R. SS. Co. Sailed for Japan and China on July 9.

Empress of Japan—C.P.R. SS. Co. From Victoria June 18 for Yokohama, June 29; Kobe, July 2; Hongkong, via ports, July 8.

Empress of India—C.P.R. SS. Co.

TEA CULTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is confidently predicted that the United States will in a few years produce enough home-grown tea to supply the domestic demand. Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, basing his observation upon a recent visit to Dr. Chas. N. Shepard's romantic tea plantation at Pinehurst, in the South, foresees in the culture of American tea the development of another great industry.

Dr. Shepard's estate, known as Pinehurst, is situated at Summerville, S. C., and covers about 700 acres.

It is the first materialization of the deep-seated faith and confidence that actuated Dr. Shepard years ago in undertaking costly experiments for which there existed no encouraging precedents and no landmarks for guidance save such as related to the successful culture of the tea plant in its far native Asia with climatic conditions entirely different from those of South Carolina. The judicious grieved while the incredulous smiled. Though many discouragements attended his efforts, Dr. Shepard was untiring in his perseverance. He surmounted not only the obstacles which nature placed in his way, but many economic ones as well. When he was finally able to place upon the market a brand of tea in all respects as good, if not better, than the imported article, he had rendered the United States a service that should entitle him to immortality among its benefactors; for it made it apparent that this country is destined to rank as a serious competitor to the tea-producing countries of the world.

For fully a century sporadic attempts have been made to inaugurate an American tea industry. In 1821 French botanist by the name of Michaux sowed a tea plant in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., and only a few miles from Dr. Shepard's present plantation, "Pinehurst." Dr. Shepard expected this plant a year ago and found that it had grown to the height of nearly 20 feet.

The patent office and agricultural department records tell of numerous subsequent attempts to grow tea. Despite so many failures, there has always been one who believed the climate of the Southern states to be particularly fitted to tea culture, and such enthusiasts, even though unsuccessful in their personal efforts, have for some time persisted in predicting the outcome as it now appears.

They argued, naturally enough, that if subtropical plants, prominent among which ranks the Camellia japonica, could be transplanted, the Camellia thea (tea plant) should not also bear transplanting.

The first serious attempt to produce commercial tea in America was made some years ago by the department of agriculture; but, owing to the requirement of Commissioner William G. Le Due, who suggested the experiment; the death of Mr. John Jackson, who established the gardens, and the opinion of Commissioner Loring that "the climatic conditions are not favorable for it," the experiment was pronounced a failure and abandoned. This original tea experiment was established with great expense on what was known as the Newington plantation, which at that time included Dr. Shepard's estate of "Pinehurst." When the government decided that tea culture in the United States was an impossibility, enthusiasts generally became discouraged and gradually turned their attention to more promising fields.

Dr. Shepard, however, refused to become convinced, and, after carefully weighing the question pro and con, decided to make a supreme effort to achieve success. He wisely argued, to quote his own words, that "the previous trials to produce American tea were arrested before reaching definite conclusions; that more careful cultivation and preparation which might be the result of a lengthier local observation, and a subsequent production of a higher class of teas, might reverse the generally entertained opinion that, as an industry, the cultivation of tea in this country must always prove a failure; and that, if successful, this new field for agricultural enterprise would furnish a wide and comparatively easy outdoor employment for many who are unequal to those rougher operations whose accomplishment under a summer's sun can be borne by but few in this climate."

In laying out his tea gardens before the possibilities of the plant had ever been demonstrated, Dr. Shepard found himself confronted with the perplexing question: Would tea grow in sufficient luxuriance to admit of its cultivation on a large scale? and what kinds would give the best results? In order to secure a proper solution of these problems, Dr. Shepard converted a part of his estate into, not one large tea garden, but many small ones, wherein the most prominent varieties were carefully nursed under different treatments, the results in each case being carefully noted and comparisons made.

As the ensuing years have demonstrated the most successful species, there are now gardens of Japanese, Chinese (including Formosa), and Assam by-breed, from Ceylonese and American seed. That all kinds are not represented is due to the difficulty in procuring good seed. One of the most promising varieties was brought from Darjeeling, a native home being upon an elevation of 3,000 feet.

The seeds when received are immediately sown in shaded beds composed of light, fibrous soil. Shade is a necessary factor, as for generations the tea plant has been accustomed to the protection of dense forests. In a few months the little plants are ready for transplanting. They are then shaded for a while on the southwest side by means of a broad shingle.

One of the severest requirements for tea culture is the rainfall, which Asiatic authorities claim should not be less than from 80 to 100 inches per annum. Some of the best districts are favored with 120 inches. The yearly rainfall at "Pinehurst" is only 56 inches.

Since both quality and quantity depend upon the presence of a certain amount of moisture in the soil, and the natural amount to be found at "Pinehurst" was seemingly far from sufficient to secure the most desirable results, Dr. Shepard established a soil treatment which would to some extent supply this deficiency. As a first step in this direction, he underdrained his land, plowing deeply afterwards, and then, by means of a subsoil plow, he turned up the earth to a depth of 18 inches. He employed this system in both high and low lands, securing in this way an ample quantity of moisture in times of drought. As a proof of the efficacy of this treatment, the plants upon high ground are in equally good condition as those located in lower and naturally more moist territory. A careful surface culture followed the sub-

soil treatment, and in this way a gain of moisture equal to 10 or 15 inches rainfall was apparent.

Provided there is a sufficient amount of heat and rain, the "Pinehurst" tea plants grow steadily, and certain varieties afford an almost unvarying number of pickings. The difference in the quantity yielded by each peculiar variety is quite marked. It is as much so in the countries from which the plants came originally. Thus, in India and Ceylon, luxuriant gardens yield 8 or 10 ounces of dry tea to each bush—the average being 3 or 4 ounces—high altitudes producing 2 or 3 ounces. In China one bush will produce 2 ounces, while in Japan the amount is said to be 1 ounce, and frequently less than that. At "Pinehurst," which is known as the "rose garden," which is planted with thoroughly acclimated Assam hybrids, yields 3 ounces per bush. A garden of Chinese tea gives 4-5ths of an ounce and one Japanese $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; so that it is easily seen the quantity is about the same proportion in America as in the native countries, and that in both cases the Assam variety is most desirable as regards quantity, although it is the most susceptible to cold. If delicacy of flavor is sought, the Chinese or Indian hybrids will afford great satisfaction.

As has been stated before, the tea plant responds quickly to improved conditions of climate and soil. At "Pinehurst" the effect upon the flavor was so pronounced as to earn Dr. Shepard's tea the popular name of "South Carolina." In regard to improvement in quantity, statistics speak for themselves. In 1892 the yield per acre was only 56 pounds. In 1898 the yield increased to 1,200 pounds.

The labor question is the most important one in profitable tea culture. It has always seemed impossible to compete with the ridiculously cheap labor of the Eastern peoples; and, whereas machinery does much, picking the leaves requires human sense to direct human hands. At "Pinehurst" it cost eight times more to pick 1 pound of tea than it does in Asia. Some idea of the comparative cost of tea culture may be gained from the following figures, which show the present cost of preparation and the rate of reduction possible in the future:

	Possible Actual reduced cost per pound
Pruning	3 cents 2 cents
Mounding	3 cents 2 cents
Cultivation	12 cents 1 cent
Leaf picking	14 cents 8 cents
Factory work	6 cents 3 cents
Totals	272 cents 16 cents

The above table shows that the leaf picking is the most expensive item. Dr. Shepard's gardens are not extensive enough to employ a constant force of pickers, and he was at first obliged to discharge his pickers after each flush. In this way he lost many pounds of tea. By the time the next picking was due the pickers were scattered, and much valuable time was lost in getting them together again. After having experienced such disappointments at various times, Dr. Shepard realized the urgent necessity for some better plan, and after much deliberation hit upon a method which has proved to be decidedly satisfactory. He built a comfortable little school house upon his estate, and after engaging a competent teacher, invited all the colored families of the neighborhood to send their children to his school free of charge. He told the parents that the little ones would be taught to read and write, besides learning to pick tea, for which they would receive enough money to help buy food and clothing. The suggestion met with the approval of the colored people, and now when Dr. Shepard needs pickers he recruits them from his school children. Many of them are entirely too young for field work, but they learn quickly and soon acquire the chief art of picking tea—the ability to distinguish by the finger touch between the delicate leaves and the older ones. Some of the youngsters become quite expert, although none of them possess the records of expert Asiatic pickers. Dr. Shepard explains this on the theory that his pickers select only young leaves and are more careful in selection than their Asiatic rivals.

Grown children earn from 30c. to 50c. a day, and the younger ones in proportion. During the past season the gardens were picked twenty times, or every ten days (the tea season lasts six months), and it took three days for the force of twenty children to make the rounds of the gardens. The more expert pick from ten to twenty pounds of fresh leaf each day. It takes four and one-fifth pounds of fresh leaf to make one pound of dry tea. It is an interesting sight to watch the little pickers at their work.

As the leaf is plucked it is loosely put into Swiss trout baskets. The children are never allowed to pack it, for fear of its becoming heated. It is brought into the factory, a basket full at a time, where it is carefully examined as to texture and condition. It is then weighed and spread out in a cool, clean place to dry. Two processes are necessary in the manufacture of tea—they are, rolling or some other manipulation whereby the oily cells in the leaf are broken and their contents rendered easily extractable by hot water; and drying. In manufacturing green tea these operations are sufficient, and should be performed with celerity, in order to prevent the action of the atmospheric oxygen upon the leaf.

In making black tea two other steps are necessary, namely: Withering (or preparing the leaf for rolling) and oxidation, whereby certain chemical changes take place.

The manufacture of tea at "Pinehurst" is highly successful. Black tea retails at 50c. to \$1 per pound, and is to be found among the other brands sold by the leading dealers of the largest cities of the eastern part of the United States. More black tea finds its way to the market than green, although there is said to be a national preference for the latter kind.

This discrepancy in quantity is caused by the fact that machinery has been successfully substituted for much of the manual labor in making black tea, whereas it yet remains for some enterprising inventor to devise apparatus suited to the preparation of green tea at a reduced cost. Until this is brought about, it is doubtful whether green tea can be profitably produced in this country. Dr. Shepard's green tea is of exquisite flavor and possesses, of course, the advantage of being prepared in a nearby district, but it is only manufactured in small quantities.

At present Dr. Shepard has no serious rival, although he does everything to encourage them—being extremely prodigal with his hard-earned experiences and knowledge. He is anxious to have others enter the field with him in the pursuit of the new industry.

Congress has appropriated \$5,000 to be used by the agricultural department in tea experiments. One of the governmental stations will probably be located in

the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., and another somewhere near Augusta, Ga. The farmers throughout the Southern states are again becoming interested in tea culture, and within a short time Dr. Shepard's American Tea Garden will probably occupy the unique position it now does—that of being the only one of its kind in the Western hemisphere.

MARIE BAILEY SCHIADER.

SEAL OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

It Is Worn Out and About to Be Broken,

The great seal of the British Empire is worn out, and a new one has been ordered at a cost of \$5,000. The new one will be the fourth of the reign of Queen Victoria, and the old one, that is to say the one that has been worn out by twenty years of continuous service, will become the perquisite of the Earl of Halsbury, as the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The great seal is the emblem of British sovereignty, and is used on all solemn occasions when the will of the monarch is to be expressed. Its impress in wax is attached to every royal charter, warrant or official document, bearing the sign manual of the sovereign. It is used for all acts of state, for writs to summon parliament, for the ratification of foreign treaties, and such documents as regards treaties, writs summoning parliament, etc., have no legal value unless sealed with the great seal. That is why King James II., on his flight from England deliberately dropped the great seal into the Thames, knowing that there was nothing which he could possibly do that would cause so much inconvenience to the government which had deposited him as the absence of the great seal, and the impossibility therefore to summon parliament or to undertake any sovereign act until a new one was engraved. If he dropped it into the Thames rather than take away with him to France it was because he felt almost certain that he would be captured before he even reached the mouth of the river.

There are all sorts of laws dealing with the custody of the great seal, which is a huge silver affair. Thus one ancient statute still in force declares that it may not be taken out of the United Kingdom. Cardinal Wolsey was impeached and punished during the reign of King Henry VIII., was that he had violated the law by taking the great seal out of the kingdom with him to Calais in his capacity as Lord Keeper and High Chancellor. The law makes it high treason to counterfeit the great seal, and a Lord High Chancellor who allows the great seal out of his own custody renders himself liable not merely to removal from office, but likewise to still more serious pains and penalties.

On two or three occasions in English history when for one reason or another the great seal was temporarily out of the keeping of the chancellor, statutes were enacted proclaiming the nullity of all documents sealed with the great seal, during its absence from his safe-keeping. Lord Chancellor Thurlow lost the great seal through the burglary of his London residence in Great Ormond street, and it was never heard of again, the party spirit being so strong in those days that Lord Longborough, who formed part of the administration, actually ascribed the burglary and theft of the great seal to the opposition as a manoeuvre destined to embarrass the government. Lord Chancellor Eldon was in the habit of sleeping with the great seal under his pillow, and when on one occasion his house was destroyed by fire he hurried into the garden and buried it for safety in a flower bed. But says Lord Campbell, "What between his alarm upon Lady Eldon's account, and his admiration of the householders in their vestal attire, he could not remember the next morning the spot where he had hidden the seal. You never saw anything so ridiculous as seeing the whole family engaged in probing and digging about the garden until the seal was found." On yet another occasion, when Lord Chancellor Brougham was staying in a country house, he explained to the party assembled there the "transcendent responsibility" he suffered through having the custody of the great seal, whenupon it occurred to some of the young ladies that it would be good fun to try and purloin this wonderful bauble. Accordingly they hid the great seal, and Lord Brougham, on discovering his loss, was almost distracted until at length it was found in a toy caddy in the dining room.

The wax seals affixed to documents have an obverse and a reverse side, the one representing the Queen on horseback and the other Her Majesty enthroned under a canopy. This, of course, necessitates the great seal having two faces and being visible in two parts. It was this that led King William IV., on being confronted at the time of his accession by the rival claims of the outgoing and incoming Lord High Chancellors, to suggest that they should share the great seal of his predecessor George IV., between them, each taking a half. The king then tossed a coin into the air and the two chancellors were called upon to cry heads or tails, their answers determining who got the obverse and who the reverse half of the seal.

There is a new seal made at the beginning of each reign. Thus there was one made at the time of Queen Victoria's succession to the throne. It did duty until 1860, when it was solemnly "broken" in the presence of the sovereign and then converted into a salver by the court jeweler for Lord Campbell, who occupied the wicket at the time. The second great seal lasted until 1878, when it was "broken" and became the perquisite of Lord Chancellor Cairns, and the third, which has done duty for the past two-and-twenty years, is about to become the perquisite of Lord Halsbury, who, in accordance with the usual custom, will have it converted into a salver, bearing the arms of Her Majesty and his own arms.

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C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Victoria, B.C., for DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL (Carrying Her Majesty's Mail) as follows:

DANUBE..... Aug. 1, 15, 29

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At 8 o'clock p.m. AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing the time table at any time without notification.

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SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC. B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

BOOK EXCHANGE. CASHMORE'S, 884 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR. C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc. 1 Taunton street.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN. JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 20 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE. E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN THE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pine flatirons, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., LTD.—John Spratt & Gray—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 510.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Store street. Works near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAIFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS. MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Poccos, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

SAME BLOCK—Maynard's Shoe and Clothing store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings: "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. L. GOODRIDGE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS. PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410 Old reliable. Established 1855, 114 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.



Men's Odd Coats and Vests.

Half Price for Cash this week.



A Few of Those

20 Dozen
Boys' Straw Hats.

10c. each for cash this week

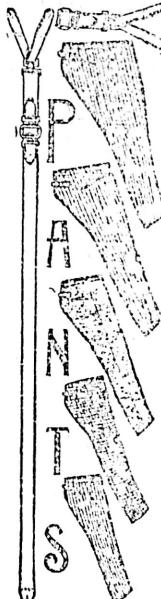


Balbriggan Underwear 35c.

50 Dozen

Fast Black Sox 12c. a Pair.

5c., 10c., 15c.
Pair.



BATHING TRUNKS

BOYS' KNICKERS 25c PAIR.

White Canvas Tennis Shirts and Pants.

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

A MINER'S CANDLESTICK.

Oh, my old candlestick, you're my constant friend
Down under the ground where the shadows blend,
And a man's shut away from the good God's light,
From the blush of dawn to the hush of night;
Where a child's merrily laugh, or bird's low trill,
Never can fall like a light, rippling ell
To sing to the miner like cheer in his home,
And keep his heart like an old love to me,
A drill makes the music that rings in his ears,
But a candle's the charmer to drive away fears.
Down deep underground where grim shadows are thick,
Here's to you always, my old candlestick!
Aye, many's the time we have had here at night
When darkness was playing tag with the light,
When the flecked clouds of quartz and the glint of gold
Spun themselves into dreams that cannot be told.
You're a weapon of war for the skulking toads,
My only friend that sticks wherever I go,
Yes, grim the hands are that swing the old pick,
But while there's yet life to our post we will stick.
The swing of the hammer, the ring of the anvil,
Are dear to the soul of the miner still;
But memories that stir me, and prove to be quiet,
Are all twined about you, my old candlestick.

Seventy accidents occurred in British Columbia collieries during 1899, eleven of which were fatal, 29 serious and 30 slight. During the last ten years 540 accidents have happened, 92 with fatal results.

Labor unions of Georgia are reported to have increased 300 per cent. in membership since January 1, 1900.

The Brussels Printers' Association limits each operator on a linotype machine to 16,000 ems in 8 hours. In Canada no restriction is placed on production with the consequence that a man who cannot produce between 30,000 and 40,000 ems in 8 hours is barred from holding a steady situation.

The affiliated building trades of San Francisco will insist on the 8-hour day from October 1.

Women make over one-third the goods manufactured in France.

Over one-third of the entire street railway track mileage in Great Britain is owned by the people.

All the iron, steel and tin-plate mills under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg have closed pending the signing of the wage scale.

The condition of New York tailors has gone from bad to worse and preparations are being made for a huge strike.

London is putting in its own telephone system, and expects to furnish 40,000 subscribers at nominal prices. The cost is \$5,000,000.

The Milk Dealers' Association of Toronto have decided to help one another against a proposed milk trust.

Berlin street car employees get \$3 35 cents for nine hours work.

The Ontario government will establish an industrial school in Toronto, exclusively for girls.

Americans built flour mills in Japan to help supply that country.

The various ironmoulders' shops in Montreal have agreed to pay a ten per cent. increase to moulders for one year.

The American Bridge Trust has voluntarily reduced the hours of labor of its employees to 9 1/2 hours a day without reduction in pay.

The extraordinary illustration of the increase in the value of land in London was afforded at a public inquiry into the parish charities of St. Mary-le-Strand. In the year 1607 Alice Loyed bequeathed an annual charge of 27 on seven acres of land in Camberwell. This land now produces £2,257 a year.

The Chinese minister in England has translated "God Save the Queen" into his own language, preserving the original metre. Guess which verse this is:

Chi shan pi yu yu klang,
Shan Ts'ang ching fu fang chang
Wan shan wo ching fang
Yung shan Shek Je yu yu
Sho kung tung teh weng yang
Tien yu Chun Chu.

Glasgow will have a municipal telephone service for 5,000 subscribers at \$27.50 a year each.

The newspaper writers of Portland have organized a union, for the purpose of improving their intellectual and social

condition and promote their industrial well-being and advancement.

David Morgan, for forty years a leader among the miners of South Wales, is dead.

Only one boilermaker has arrived in Montreal since the strike occurred. He refused to work and left the city.

There is no work for carpenters at Nome. Ordinary labor is only worth from \$3 to \$5 a day; and teaming is down to \$4.50 a day.

Aristocratic lawbreakers to the number of 20,000 are confined in European prisons. Russia leads with 1,200 blue-blooded jail-birds.

Robert Brun has been elected president of the Vancouver Street Railway Employees Union.

The car repairers of Vancouver have formed themselves into a union.

A protest is heard from Vancouver against the C. P. R. taxing its employees \$1 for a doctor, which, it is understood is very much against the wishes of the railway workers.

Joseph Dixon has been elected president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and F. Williams financial secretary.

Of the 3,450 fishing licenses issued this year, 1,600 were taken out by Japanese.

Within one week two bricklayers on strike at Newburg, N. Y., committed suicide.

ONE QUITE ENOUGH.

"I don't see how any sane man can want more than one wife," he said as he finished reading the news from Turkey.

"Yes, one is quite enough, isn't it dear?" she retorted. "The human heart is not large enough for more than one, and then polygamy always seems to me to so cheapen women, too."

"I wasn't thinking of that," he answered. "What bothers me is how any man can go to work deliberately to accumulate troubles—to make a collection, as you might say."—Chicago Post.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3-Burke Walk and Superior, James Bay Carr and Simcoe Streets, "

—Michigan and Menzies Streets, "

Menzies and Niagara Streets, "

Montreal and Kingston Streets, "

Dallas Rd and Simcoe Streets, "

Vancouver and Burdette Streets, "

Douglas and Humboldt Streets, "

Humboldt and Rupert Streets, "

Yates and Broad Streets, "

Fort and Government Streets, "

Johnson and Government Streets, "

Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street,

Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.

Vieux and Blanchard Streets, "

Fort and Quadra Streets, "

Yates and Cook Streets, "

Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads, "

Cadboro and Richmond Roads, "

Chatham and Blanchard Streets, "

Caledonia and Cook Streets, "

Spring Ridge, "

Douglas and Discovery Streets, "

Government and Princess Avenue, "

King's Road and Second Avenue, "

Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave, "

Oaklands Fire Hall, "

Cormorant and Store Streets, "

Discovery and Store Streets, "

John and Bridge Streets, "

Catherine Street, Victoria West, "

Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road, "

Douglas St. and Burnside Road.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's

Hygienic Cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

The End of the Human Race

Will It Gradually Die of Starvation For Want of Potash.

Dr. Edward Atkinson Says the Supply Is Being Rapidly Exhausted.

From North American.

Dr. Edward Atkinson has thrown another bombshell into the world of science.

Before the congress of scientists, recently gathered at Columbia University, he unexpectedly propounded a problem which rudely awakened the scientific thinkers from theorizing dreams.

"The world is being rapidly denuded of its supply of potash," he said. "With that element abstracted from the soil, animal life will perish. Potash is absolutely essential to vegetable growth, and on vegetable growth we are primarily dependent for food."

"Is the human race doomed to starve?"

"It looks that way. It will be that way unless scientists get to work—and get to work without delay."

"Every crop of grain harvested, every tree cut down is taking more or less potash from the soil, and it is never returned under our present system of agriculture."

"The soil of our agricultural districts is therefore becoming less productive each year. An artificial supply of potash is becoming imperative."

"The world now depends for its entire auxiliary supply upon a single mine in Saxony, Germany. This mine is rich, but not inexhaustible. It will not long supply the rapidly increasing demand."

"There should be vast quantities of that mineral in the alkaline and salt plains of this country. Where are they? It is the duty of geologists to discover them."

"Whoever finds them will confer a greater blessing on this country than he could do by amassing all the gold and silver in the world."

"He will discover a mine far richer than Potosi, Goleonda or El Dorado."

Dr. McFarland, head of the department of biology, University of Pennsylvania, in discussion of Dr. Atkinson's newly-propounded puzzle, said on Saturday:

"The Doctor is undoubtedly right in all of his propositions."

"Potassium, or potash, is an element of the soil. It exists to a greater or less extent in every part of the earth's vegetable-producing surface. There is not an acre, not a square foot or square inch of our agricultural, fruit, vegetable or timber land that does not contain potassium. It also exists in the ocean. Large quantities of it may be extracted from salt water. It is found in all alkali deserts. In fact, it is a form of salt or alkali."

"It is absolutely essential to the development of vegetable life. It has been shown by observations and experiments conducted in our laboratories, as well as otherwise, that the metabolic or living activity of an organ depends on the amount of potash in that organ."

"The function with which potassium seems to be especially connected in plants containing chlorophyll—that is, green plants, such as grass, grain, trees, etc.—is that of the formation of organic substance."

Dr. Smith, of the department of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, said on this subject:

"Dr. Atkinson is in accord with all leading scientists who have made a study of the matter."

"The constantly recurring harvests of grain are rapidly taking the supply of potash from the soil. The result is apparent. From new soil rich crops are harvested. Each year it becomes less productive. It is owing almost solely to the diminishing supply of potash."

"Another thing which threatens to exhaust the supply is the denuding of our forest lands. In a dense forest the trees have absorbed a large percentage of the potassium supply. When they are cut down and carted or floated away in toto, the robbery of the soil is great. After this operation has been carried on two or three times the potash supply is exhausted. The soil is made useless."

"Nearly everyone is familiar with the old ash leach. This ancient institution best illustrates the statement I make concerning forests."

"A cord of wood is consumed in the farm house stove, the ashes are placed in the leach and a quantity of water thrown on them."

"The potash they contain is readily soluble. It therefore comes out with the water. It is in a liquid form and is called lye. The lye is placed in a big kettle, suspended over a fire, the water evaporates, and the residue left in the kettle is

pure potash. Several quarts can in this way be obtained from a cord of wood. One giant tree often equals a cord or more, and when thousands of such trees are stripped from the soil one can readily see that the result must be disastrous."

"As to the auxiliary supply of potash, I trust rich mines will be discovered in the regions of our alkali deserts. I believe they are there. Search should certainly be made for them. The human race will greatly need them before another century is passed."

A hopeful feature of Dr. Atkinson's address before the assembly of scientists was his explanation of the manner in which a new supply of nitrogen had been discovered.

Nitrogen is another element contained in the soil which is essential to plant life. Like potash, it is absorbed in the constant harvesting of successive crops. Some of the older sections of the South a few years ago were almost depleted of this element. The situation became serious. A fertilizer containing nitrogen was so expensive that it would make agriculture unprofitable.

The happy solution of the difficulty is told by Dr. Atkinson as follows:

"The world will be in want of food by 1930, Sir William Crookes prophesied a few years ago, when he observed this rapid waste of nitrogen, and did not see where a new supply was to come from. But what the great British scientist did not see was seen by the small 'pea vine' farmers of the Southern States. Compelled to get a living out of exhausted soil, they sought a means of enriching it. They finally hit upon the 'pea vine,' regenerated their lands, saved themselves, and came to the relief of science, which soon discovered the reason for the thing."

"The pea vine, the buckwheat, the bean—all leguminous plants—are breeding places for the kind of bacteria that dissociate the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and dying, beneath it as a rich legacy to the earth, transmuting an impoverished soil into the fertility of the Nile Valley."

Crookes said the wheat eaters would have no wheat to eat by 1933. The Southern 'pea vine' farmer says he shall have wheat to eat so long as the earth shall be here to give forth its abundance.

But where is the potash to come from?